

CUTTING TAXES IN ONTARIO • DOROTHY JOUDRIE'S 'NIGHTMARE'

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MAY 28, 1996

In Crowded
Classrooms,
Innovation
Is The Key
To Success

Brave New Schools





It screams,
"hey, look at me, I'm a dad!"

There's no way to disguise the pride you feel becoming a father. Sure, it means big changes, but that doesn't necessarily mean big sacrifices. That's why we introduced the Quest a few years back, with an unparalleled level of standard equipment. Since then, the Quest's elegant design and intelligent use of space have earned it several awards, including Interior of the Year and an International Design Magazine Gold Award. And if you want a 300-horsepower, you'd see there's no reason why the pride you feel can't extend to the drive you enjoy.



The 1996 Nissan Quest features

- ▶ Powered QUANT TRAC™, working with up to 24 wheels configurations and 3.5L of cargo capacity
- ▶ 5.0L V6 engine with four wheel drive
- ▶ Standard non-CFC air conditioning with variable exhaust to improve non-catalytic system
- ▶ Dual airbag and side-door guard beams
- ▶ Solar towel drier to help maintain interior temperature
- ▶ Bluetooth™ wireless fax and car system
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- ▶ AM/FM cassette audio system with optional 5 disc CD changer
- ▶ Available second-row make controls and second 12-volt power outlet
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- ▶ Available NCPi "No Nonsense" leasing

For more on the 1996 Quest, see your Nissan dealer or call the Satisfaction Centre at 1-800-387-0122, Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET, for a free brochure.



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Brave new schools

In a world where educational budgets are shrinking and class sizes are continuing to grow, creative individuals across the country are co-sponsoring to build innovative programs. The aim is to give students and schools a fighting chance at a brighter future.



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Cutting taxes in Ontario

Premier Mike Harris's government cut 1996 in Ontario—padding pressure on other provinces to follow suit. Quebec, meanwhile vowed to raise its deficit.

[The 1996 Nissan Quest]

From The Editor

The Quebec quagmire



If there is a claim that David O'Brien can make, it is that he knows the country. The 56-year-old chairman and CEO of Canadian Pacific Ltd. presides over a \$66-billion empire with operations across the six time zones, from oil-drilling off Newfoundland to the Chateau Whistler hotel in British Columbia—and some that he is trying to ditch, including shipping centres and some rail lines. As well, O'Brien grew up and went to school in Montreal, where he practised law and lived through the great debates about Canada's future. In 1977, he moved to Calgary to join PetroCanada and later headed up CP's PanCanadian Petroleum Ltd. He still lives in Calgary, the new headquarters of CP Rail, although he is as likely to wake up in Winnipeg or Halifax during his regular travels across his domain. He is bullish about the future prospects for his company (page 64). But in a conversation with *Norwest*'s editors last week in Toronto, O'Brien was decidedly gloomy about the chances that Canada can pull itself out of the Quebec quagmire.

"I don't ever feel the right mood in Canada any more," O'Brien said. "We all live in our little regional worlds. Quite honestly, I wish I saw a way out of it. But maybe I've just become jaded on the issue."

Several opinion leaders in English Canada have advocated special recognition for Quebec's role in preserving the French language and culture. But O'Brien does not think that a distinct society clause for Quebec will accomplish anything. "In the end, it's as much about the power of French Canada or Quebec relative to the rest of the country as anything else," said O'Brien. "You have

two fundamental views of the world. Each, in its extreme, is ridiculous. The concept of 10 equal provinces is ridiculous. But equally, I don't think we can go back and say that this country is simply two founding peoples and that they are going to have equal powers and rights."

The best strategy right now, adds O'Brien, may be to delay. He explains: "The last thing you should do is come up with pithy solutions. My guess is that anything tried again right now won't work and that we better play for time. But it is not clear to me what the outcome is in playing for time." O'Brien adds: "If you had a distinct society clause that was entrenched in the Constitution, I'm not sure that would satisfy Bouchard or any of his followers at this stage. They want sovereignty. And they really do want the association, but they want it on equal footing. They want to have seven million people with equal power to 25 million or 26 million. I don't see how that is going to work."

Peter Loogherd, also in Toronto last week to attend the annual meeting of *Canadian Airlines*, agreed that the road ahead is not encouraging. "It's an uphill battle," he said. "Postcards have been sent. The federalists are looking pretty discouraged." But Loogherd insists that something has to be done. If the federalists go into the next Quebec referendum without a package of significant changes, "then the cause will be doomed. The problem now is convincing Canadians of the need for bold action. That may be a task as formidable as building the CFL."

Robert Lewis



O'Brien: We all live in our little regional worlds.

Newsroom Notes:

A year-round commitment

In reporting this week's cover story, Education Editor Victor Dwyer spoke with teachers, parents and students across the country about their fight to survive—and even flourish—in a high-stress, low-budget world. The seven-page piece, overseen by Assistant Managing Editor Ann Dowsett Johnston, reflects *Maclean's* ongoing commitment to coverage of education. Since



Dwyer (left), Dowsett Johnston co-ordinating education coverage


January, *The Maclean's Guide to Universities* has been available in bookstores and in newspapers across the country. Later this month, Dowsett Johnston and Dwyer will begin work on the annual ranking of Canadian universities, scheduled for November, as well as the second annual version of the guidebook. *Maclean's* is also an important part of the weekly featured series in *Canada's public schools* through *The Maclean's in Class Program*, which gives teachers and students weekly classroom exercises based on articles in the magazine. Selections from the program and the rankings also are available on the *Maclean's* Internet site at www.macleans.ca.

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For years
Laurie was told
the pain was all in her
head. Three weeks ago
her Chiropractor told
her it was all in her spine.
Now she's back outside
where she belongs.

If you looked into this porch a month ago, you would have seen Laurie in her favourite chair sitting by the window. It's not that she's the quiet type who prefers watching life go by; it's that the constant pain in her back kept her from enjoying life. Three weeks ago that all changed. Laurie, like millions of other Canadians, visited a Chiropractor. She found out that Chiropractors are intensively trained Doctors. She was impressed that Chiropractors use natural, hands-on treatments instead of surgery or drugs. And when Laurie read that numerous studies have endorsed Chiropractic treatments to be the most effective way of relieving most back and neck pain, she knew she was in the right Doctor's office. After a short series of prescribed visits to her Chiropractor, Laurie was pain free for the first time in years and back into life again. Now Laurie's out of her favourite chair and back in her boat, which is very good news for everyone, including her silly dog Max who's happy to be getting his paws wet again. To find out how Chiropractic Doctors can help you, or to find Chiropractors in your neighbourhood, please call 1-800-558-5031.



The Liberal deception

I wonder if Canadians understand the magnitude and implication of the Liberal deception ("Promises, promises," Canada Cover, May 6). They perpetrated a deception strategy based on the removal of the GST, undermining in their hearts they could never keep this promise. They abused their unrestricted access to the public media to spread this theme. When they could not deliver, they attempted to rewrite history and rationalize their original lie. That was not about the GST. It is fundamentally about democracy and accountability. The Liberal duplicity diminishes the democratic process and this endangers us all.

Walter Kozak
Toronto, ON

The expulsion of Liberal MP John Nantais from the caucus demonstrates the



Coppy and Finance Minister Paul Martin look as the Commons: no delivery on GST

fundamental flaw in the parliamentary system. To whom does the MP owe his loyalty? Unfortunately, many voters feel their MP represents them—what fool!

Wayne Gibson,
St. John's, NL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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The Liberals enjoy a brilliant media in Canada. They won the election largely because they pushed the right buttons with their promise to scrap the GST. They are now bringing their Liberal provincial cousins in Atlantic Canada with the rest of Canada's money. What a crack. They lied, and now the Liberal media are helping them work out. We are governed by cynical lies and a lack of honesty. Except perhaps for John Nantais and his fellow new Independent Ontario MPs.

Justin Whelan
Bridgeton, Ont.

Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps, by resigning, has shown that her government has no intention of ridging the country of this dreaded GST. With the bribing of three Atlantic provinces in a harmonization plan, how can she honestly declare her confidence in the budget? Will she still not be opposed to this tax being implemented if she

is returned to the House of Commons? In my view, she becomes a muted voice.

Gordon Trudell,
Halifax

Words like "harmonizing" the GST—promised by politicians not having the courage to tell it like it is and then pretending it was an honest mistake—tell people the wrong way. Denouncing an MP as not being a "team player" for wanting to deliver on the GST promise is shallow. Kicking the MP out of the party decreases his/her

dignity. Teamwork is the foundation of democracy when it means collaborating to serve our constituency honestly. Threats, intimidation and force are the power tools of petty tyrants in a totalitarian state. Some might consider these acts to be a sophisticated form of politics. Others might see a shrunken soul.

Dan Davidson,
Sherwood Park, Alta.

It doesn't require a master's degree in political science to realize our electoral system needs revision. A runoff vote in cases where a candidate fails to win a clear majority would be more democratic, but also more expensive. A weighted ballot, allowing voters to number candidates in the order of their choice, would accomplish the same thing at no extra cost. Voting directly for the premier or prime

Get them young

As Canadian financial institutions also strive for revenues that they might now tap into the savings of our children as well ("Kids, cash and capitalism," Personal Finance, May 6). The growth of "young investor" seminars, GICs and mutual funds suggests as much. Certainly there is a need to teach financial responsibility to the younger generation, if only to help them avoid as many of the mistakes their affluent parents and grandparents have made. But is teaching children how to play the stock market really the best way to achieve this, or is it simply a way of grooming future customers for banks, brokers, and— even worse—hobby-ticket vendors? And is the experience of childhood not severely diminished by such adult concerns? When kids start giving up bubblegum for bonds, it's time to ask ourselves where we went wrong. We might also ask ourselves if, by teaching kids to maximize their returns, we are not also neglecting to teach them the age-old adage that it is always better to give than to receive.

Don Atchley,
Newmarket, Ont.

minimizer would probably necessitate re-drafting the Constitution, a pretty daunting idea. But it needs doing. Why haven't our leaders legislated changes so election results more closely reflect the popular will? I suspect that so long as a party believes it can stay in office longer by letting apportioned parties split the vote, it will make no move. If it's true voters demanded something better.

Billy Schwan,
Vancouver

When a Prime Minister with Jean Chrétien's record uses the term "team player," he means a good getaway driver. When Chrétien orders "party unity," he means nobody in the mob gets to the cops.

Lawrence Milad,
Mississauga, Ont.

Baby, not The Babe

You write in your article about Arnold Palmer that "Babe Ruth had lost his name to a candy bar" ("Roberts of the king," Sports/Special Report, May 6). The candy bar called Baby Ruth had nothing to do with the baseball star. It was named after U.S. president Grover Cleveland's daughter.

Bill Miller,
Ottawa

With a little help, anything is possible.



To dream, to strive, to face any challenge—that spirit is at the heart of the Olympic movement. It's a spirit that should also be cultivated in real life, especially in our children. That's why Bell created the Spirit of Canada Award—to support Canadian Olympic Association initiatives like the Youth Olympic Program. Educational Programs that bring the lessons of this Olympic spirit to Canada's children. After all, isn't life really about being the best you can be? You can help. Simply purchase a limited edition HELLO! phone game set commemorating the Centennial Olympic Games. A \$5 contribution by Bell from the sale of each set will be made to the Spirit of Canada fund. Please call 1-888-96-KINGS.



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Proud soldiers

I was pleased to see a photo depicting my detachment departing for patrol ("Clothing makes," *Cover*, April 15), and was looking forward to reading an article outlining the deeds of my fellow soldiers in Bosnia. Instead, I got more drivel from Scott Taylor, editor of *Rapport de Corps* magazine. I take exception to the implication that we are disenchanted, as suggested by the photo's caption. I am not, nor are any of the soldiers here, selling the effects of a dip in morale brought on by events that are so distant they appear to us to be part of another civilization. Our morale here is the highest I have seen in my 30 years in the infantry (and this is my second tour in Bosnia). In the photo, the expression on our faces is one of grim amusement. Daily, we deal with the carnage of war, but we do so knowing that our efforts are having the desired effect. The war is over and the healing process has begun. That is what Canadian soldiers are achieving, and they don't appreciate being confused with officers involved in cynical betting pools on the termination dates of senior defense officials that Taylor wrote about.

Sgt. David Armstrong
The Royal Canadian Regiment,
Alton, Ontario



Canadian soldiers in Bosnia: morale is high, the war is over, the healing process begins

In a photo in the April 22 issue ("Puffing sales for subre in a mini-war," *World*), the "Israeli tanks" firing shells into Lebanon are in fact self-propelled howitzers.

Peter Tomsavage,
Toronto

Food for thought

I read it ("Is God a woman?" *Cover*, April 18) and thought about it and reread it and thought about it and argued its points over dinner with friends and, after rereading it

and thinking about it again, I've come to the conclusion that if this sort of thinking had surfaced during my midlife years at church schools maybe, just maybe, I'd have some respect for Christianity and even be able to forgive some of the harm it and the other male religions have done to humankind over the centuries.

The Knight,
Toronto

That so many obviously intelligent people would even pose such a question deeply bothers me, although it does not shock

me. The cultural wasteland in which we live has left us searching for more fundamental and more plausible answers than those previously offered. As a male, I initially balked at the goddess idea for predictably male reasons. I'm a male, so God must be a sort of male entity—how could I relate to a feminine God? This very statement showed me how these women must have felt. It also showed me the absurdity of both concepts: God is a being, a spirit, in and around all of us. God has no gender.

Daniel K. McGuire,
Montreal, Que.

When Tom Harper, the former Anglican priest, said "The awakening of spirituality in women is the biggest single thing that is happening in contemporary religion," I am sure he meant well. Better he would say the churches' awakening to the fact of women's spirituality is the biggest single thing that is happening in religion. That is the biggest potential for change, not only in liturgy, but in understanding the nature of God.

Arch H. Gray,
Ottawa

Lasting power

Regarding your cover story in the April 15/22 issue on Queen Elizabeth II and the British monarchy, "The last Queen?" the late King Pharaoh of Egypt, who by the way

was a great friend of Britain, made the following comment regarding the monarchy: "When we arrive at the final Day of Judgment and the world crumples into dust, there will be five kings remaining: the king of clubs, the king of spades, the king of hearts, the king of diamonds—and the king of England."

Donna J. Taylor,
Cambridge, Ont.

Extreme comparisons

Peter C. Newman's confused comparison of extremist Reformers with balanced Conservatives is pretty light stuff ("He'll no, Charest won't go. No way, Presto." *The Nation's Business*, April 22). Reform has perhaps "some of the loudest firebrands" in its latest ranks, but does it have Conservative trunks the likes of Lester B. Pearson and Marcel Massé in its upper ranks? Does it have an eighty-year reign of disastrous oversteering as its claim to economic wisdom? Whose party leader opted out of the Catholic MP pension scheme? Whose party leader couldn't even win his own riding against the separatists in the Quebec referendum? And, getting back to those interesting fruitcakes, what's Newman's source on the numbers of fruitcakes per party anyway?

John van der Horst,
Port Huron, Ont.

I totally resent the statement that the Reform party consists of some of the "loudest fruitcakes to ever come out of the political swamp." I am just an ordinary member of the Reform party and at any meeting I have attended I am impressed by the civility of the members and their commitment to their ideals, while at the same time being friendly and normal human beings. Most politicians in the Reform party had never run for office prior to 1993 and are from many walks of life. So how could they have succeeded from the so-called "political swamp"? The swamp of garbage, nepotism and deceit belong to the Liberal party and the defunct federal Conservatives, not the Reform party.

David Graham,
Oshawa, Ont.

Location, location

In your report on the March 1 general elections in Spain, you locate the metropolitan region of Catalonia in northwest-era Spain ("Dickensian in Spain," *World Notes*, March 30). This may have been just an attempt to exorcise those pesky Gibraltarian fishermen who are stealing all our turbot, but please do put Catalonia back where it belongs: in northeastern Spain, along the border with France.

James H. Aycock,
State College, Penn. 16



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What Matters in Canada



Diane Francis The challenge facing small-c conservatives

Americans have a healthy disrespect for governments. Canadians used to vest their trust in the state, but the country is changing. Take our American cousins. Canadians are realizing that the state has very few answers and has become far too intrusive and expensive.

The historic difference in attitude between the two nations has always perplexed me because Canadians are in many ways more self-reliant and independent, and have overcome considerably more obstacles while building a nation. And yet our intelligentsia insist that our existence and identity are fragile and that we must be protected. That has been the justification for the welfare state and public enterprise.

But there is a discrepancy between what Canada's ruling elites, or chattering classes, thought Canadians were and what they really were. Likewise, there is a gap between what we were told we needed and what we really needed.

These disparities have created a "national schizophrenia," as Financial Post columnist David Frum says in his new book *What's Right*. "Canada as a big, rich, North American nation, where people live in suburbs, drive to work, shop in malls, invest their money in mutual funds, listen to country music and resist paying taxes. But what a Canadian must avoid is Canadian news, even turn on the news, and you'll see a different country: a poor, struggling hinterland of the American empire, where people live in shantytowns, work for the government if they work at all, collect groceries from food banks, listen to folk songs and enjoy paying taxes."

This self-perception—really an opposition to an ethno-generated view—has unfortunately spawned a subculture of dependency. "On the basis of determination to use the state to wipe away every human fear, we have isolated in ourselves a spooky certainty that failure is everywhere and always reflects an enemy. Are you poor? Bad government! The bank is not yours, but everyone else's—and you have a right to demand that some large, new social program come into existence to redress the bank at once," writes Frum.

Fortunately a Canadian revolution has been under way since 1980—a rebellion that is cautious and unperceptible to many, but irreversible. And mainstream political parties or other institutions that do not understand that new reality are disappearing. A case in point is the near-disappearance of both the Progressive Conservative and New Democratic parties in 1985. Their failure had a great deal more to do with disaffection at the status quo than with the fact that they had two second-rate politicians as leaders.

This shift towards a new conservatism is the subject of a symposium sponsored by Frum in Calgary on May 24, which I will be attending as a delegate. He is assembling a crowd of small-c conservatives to come up with ways to politically accommodate

the abandonment of the welfare-state mentality.

The population is already ahead of the institutions and elites. The first sign of rebellion was the free trade election of 1988. For the first time in political history, Canadians were not frightened to challenge Americans on a more equal footing, despite warnings of dire consequences from Canadians wedded to the status quo. And they were totally vindicated. Canada's exports to the United States have doubled and are expected to redouble by the turn of the century.

The next flash point was the overwhelming rejection of the Charlottetown accord in 1992. Voters turned thumbs-down on a deal that represented a complicated cobbling together of special interest groups. It was necessary to understand and unpopular despite the fact that the cities—cities, politics and academics—collectively and vociferously endorsed it. The only major political opponents were Preston Manning, Jacques Parizeau and Lucien Bouchard.

Then a year later, the federal election of October, 1993, marked a turning point in Canada's history. That's when one out of every three voters was disgusted enough with the country's political elites to vote for one of two brand-new parties: Reform and the Bloc Québécois. That's a stunning outcome in a mature democracy, and the symptom of significant unrest.

While Reform and Bloc were very different, they had several important things in common. Both parties were brand new, without a track record of governance. Both rejected Canada as it had been constructed and wanted to apply the political equivalent of a wrenching leap to the place.

Another sign of rebellion has been the tax revolt under way since the GST took effect in 1991. That tax was another flash point, not because it was new but because it visibly replaced a hidden manufacturing tax. That was an important development because it made Canadians realize just how much tax they are paying for the state-owned policies of the elected politicians.

In a 1996 poll for The Financial Post, COMPS Inc. found that some 42 per cent of those surveyed admitted that they cheated on their taxes by smuggling, buying smuggled goods, inflating income or paying cash to avoid sales taxes. A staggering 77 per cent of the 180 Canadians surveyed said they would cheat if they had the opportunity to do so.

The poll clearly debunked the myth that Canadians love their welfare state and are willing to pay for it. The facts are that Canadians are a conservative lot who like to make a buck, keep a buck and keep to themselves. The population has been changing, but the state has not. That is leading to counterproductive cheating, rebellion and demands for politics. The challenge of the conservative symposium is to forge policies, processes and structures that will force Canada's limited government and institutions to conform to Canadians, not the other way around.

Ontario gives taxpayers a break—but the social costs may be high

It was perhaps ironic that Ontario's controversial Conservative government could not even cut taxes without sparking an agonized debate. Eleven months after Premier Mike Harris won to power, he fulfilled a key election promise in last week's budget, introducing the first stages of a 30.2 per cent cut in the province's personal income tax rate. But the very prospect of tax relief provoked province-wide, soul-searching discussions about as economic ills and about the wisdom of the spending cuts that were flanking it. To the apparent consternation of the Conservatives, suspicious voters were looking their gift horse in the mouth. Judy Harter, a technician with a Toronto-based audit-firm company, probably spoke for many voters when she bitterly greeted the notion of a tax break. "It's nice to have a little perk once in a while," she said. "But, she sagely added that the will bank her tax savings. "I just know that we are going to be taxed somewhere else, probably property taxes, to make up for it."

Such guarded reactions from recession-battered, cash-strapped voters did not dim the Tories' obvious pride and courage in their grand-new budget. The document's centerpiece—the 30-per-cent tax rate cut over three years—represents the first decline in the province's personal income taxes in 25 years. (In 1971, taxes dropped by three per cent for two



Harris upstaging Eves in legislature—no tax cut for every taxpayer

most certainly increase the demand on other provincial government tax cuts. Ted Cornsford, head of research at J. P. Morgan Canada, noted that except for Quebec and Ontario, the provinces have drastically cut or eliminated their deficits. As a result, he said, "Politicians will likely find themselves in a position, and under some pressure, to provide relief."

The budget also underlined the growing anger of the so-called "have" provinces—Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia—with

per cent will take place in two steps—on July 1 and Jan. 1, 1997. The cuts themselves are progressive, making greater dents in the rates of lower-income taxpayers. When fully implemented, for example, individual taxpayers with incomes below \$24,000 will see their rates decline by an average of 44.4 per cent. The break for most taxpayers earning more than \$80,000 will be less than 30 per cent—because Eves introduced a so-called Fair Share Health Care Levy as a surcharge on higher-income individuals. A working couple with two children and a household income of \$40,000 (\$35,000 and \$25,000) would, for example, save \$1,380 when the full cuts are in place.

The budget's good news, however, came at a price: the tax cuts will cost \$1.3 billion in lost revenues in 1995-1997, rising to \$4.0 billion when fully implemented. Unwary critics charged that the cuts to vital services could have been smaller if Eves had kept taxes at the current level. Publisher Jane Armstrong, vice-president of Environics Research Group, said in an interview that eight out of 10 Ontario residents declared in a recent poll that they would forgo a portion of their tax cut to maintain spending on hospitals and education. "Many believe that the cuts are coming too fast and that, in some cases, they are too deep and that the targets of cost-cutting such as education are wrong," she said. In response, Eves said that taxpayers can donate their savings to a fund to cut the deficit.

Still, the tax cut became a moral quagmire in which many were torn between self-interest and the greater social good. Said economist Judith Maxwell, president of Canadian Policy Research Inc. Wexley Inc., which explores the social dimensions of economic change. "Among the Christians that I talk to, there is a terrible sense of sinness: 'The tax cut would be nice, but do I have to get it on the backs of those who have had their welfare cheques cut?'"

Others were equally concerned that tax cuts were the best tonic for an ailing economy. Eves insisted that the tax break would put extra money in consumers' pockets, allow families to pay off debts, provide more incentive for investors and lure skilled workers to the province. Catherine Sault, president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, surveyed Ontario merchants in mid-February on the proposed cut out of 2,838 responses. 25 per cent said that it would be a big help to their business, 55 per cent said that it would be some help, and only 20 per cent thought it would be no help. "Our members plan to spend significant portions of it on job creation, hire more staff, hire more staff and also... I don't remember a single debate about all of the issues that have been loaded onto us. We Canadians are a masochistic lot."

In the end, of course, the budget's good news must be weighed against the Tories' tough medicine of deep spending cuts and the elimination of 10,000 civil service jobs. University of Toronto econ-

omist Tom Wilson noted that spending cuts in education, for example, have less money to make purchases. Tax cuts, in turn, increase consumer demand. On balance, Wilson said, the economic drag of the cuts backs will be more than the stimulus of the tax cuts—because the cuts must also be big enough to reduce the annual deficit. "But all this debate is overblown," said Wilson. "The first stage of the tax cut in July and January simply rolls taxes back to where they were in 1990. Equally, this is not going to be the magic bullet to solve everything." For Ontario's beleaguered taxpayers, however, any tax break has become a troubling miracle.

MARY JAVIGAN

Tax cut dilemma

years—and then shot back up to the previous level. By 1996, Ontario's tax rate is to drop from 50 per cent to 40.5 per cent of basic federal tax—the lowest in Canada. More important, Finance Minister Ernie Eves clearly viewed the cut as the most vital component in the budget's drive to create jobs, encourage low-income and resource-depleted families plagued by economic insecurity. "The tax cut will prove a simple truth: the best job-creation program is a tax cut for every Ontario taxpayer," Eves told the legislature.

That popular conviction is backed by a rich, highly controversial combination of spending cuts, tax relief, continued deficits and a growing debt. In two stages last year, Eves cut \$6.4 billion from 1995-1997 spending, slicing deeply into health care, education, social assistance and municipal grants. Experts believe that, further cuts will almost certainly be necessary to meet Ontario's deficit targets in future years. Meanwhile, the province's estimated 1996-1997 deficit is \$2.2 billion, bringing its accumulated debt to \$102.8 billion. Eves calculated that Ontario will not balance its budget until 2000-2001, when its debt will be \$12.5 billion. "What people think about this budget decision on their associations about the degree to which it will boost the economy, their conceptions of social justice and their feelings about the role and importance of government," said David Perry, senior research associate in the Canadian Tax Foundation in Toronto. "We are an awfully uncharitable territory."

Whatever the success of Eves's gambit, the budget will al-



Protesting the effect of tax cut on social programs

A NEW NATIONAL TREND?

Last week's Ontario budget was the biggest sign so far of what may become a trend across Canada—cutting taxes. Other recent tax-cutting measures:

- Saskatchewan's NDP government last year set its deficit target, which cost taxpayers about \$250 a year since its introduction in 1992, by \$150 that reduced the province's take by \$50 million a year.
- New Scotia's Liberal government announced in its April 25 budget that it plans to cut personal income taxes by two percentage points, from 50.5 to 48.5 per cent of the federal tax, at a cost to the province of \$32 million a year. This is to take effect in July, 1997.
- British Columbia's NDP government announced cuts of two percentage points, over two years, in the provincial income tax rate in the budget it introduced in April 30, hours before calling a general election. The cuts will reduce the provincial rate from 52.5 to 50.5 per cent of the federal tax and cut the treasury \$195 million annually. The opposition Liberals opposed by promising cuts totaling eight percentage points by the year 2000, eventually reducing annual revenues by about \$1 billion.

CANADA

completely different issue." And he added that suburban like 1875s are a sign of the political inexperience at the root of the party's problems. "Our months have been running faster than our brains," he said.

Whether Manning's new directives can cure the party's core of loss, his credits to be seen. For the moment, though, the damage may have already been done, especially in Ontario, where Liberals won all but one of the province's 39 seats in the 1995 federal election. Reform had hoped to achieve a breakthrough in Ontario in the next election; in 1993, the party finished second in 36 Ontario ridings, including more than half of the 33 in the Toronto area. Now, future success will depend on convincing that region's many ethnic voters that the party is not extremist. "We're working against a steep grade," observed Martin, "and that grade just steeper over the past two weeks." Martin remains optimistic that the party will emerge from its June policy convention with a more moderate, tolerant image. But another Reform moderate, Stephen Harper, MP for Calgary West and the party's internationalist at large office, is not so sure. "We'll see at the convention whether the party has learned from this experience," he said.

Open conflict among Reformers in June would certainly please the struggling leader of Toronto, who has not been able to control their joy about Reform's ongoing problems. Tory Leader Jean Charest has repeatedly—and loudly—condemned the controversial anti-homosexual remarks by Reformers as indicative of a reactionary mind-set. Manning's suspension of Brown last week gave Charest further ammunition. "For Mr. Brown to be ostracized, let alone spoken her mind and for actually having stood up for what is right, says a lot about Preston Manning and the Reform party," he declared. And Brown's departure from the Reform party raised the prospect of her joining the Tories—speculation that she did not dismiss outright, saying only that "right now" it was not an option. "Our doors are wide open," responded Charest.

In fact, Conservative Senator Jim Goffin did make overtures to Brown, and observers say that is only the beginning of a silent effort. Brown, meanwhile, who says that her concerns about child prostitution and violence against women were never well received in caucus, hopes to now pursue those issues vigorously as an independent. And with the question of her future political affiliation remains in the air, she says she said last week, as final, her decision to leave Reform. "I will not be going back," she declared. And for the party she has left behind, the road ahead will likely be a rough one, with survival hinging on Manning's ability to pull together his disparate—and divided—causes.



Sodhi (middle) with fellow Reformers Shannon Akbar (left) and L. A. Bayou (right)

Vying for attention

In a shiny middle-class south Burnaby, the 5200 block of Imperial Street is an understated strip of small offices and auto workshops, interspersed with small green lawns. Until May 28, this tranquil bit of suburbia will be one of the front faces of British Columbia's general election. On the north side of Imperial, giant red posters in a storefront at first doors down from the boarding school mark the campaign headquarters of John Nannay, Liberal candidate for Burnaby-Willemont riding. Across the street, the Union Jack-tinted logo of the Reform Party of British Columbia competes with posters of silver-haired leader Jack Weinberger for storefront window space in the campaign headquarters of Reform candidate Sushie Sodhi.

In the hushed glow of his headquarters, Sodhi explains why he believes a Reform victory is in the cards. "Which leader would you trust?" he asks. According to a poll published last week in *The Province* newspaper, 68 per cent of British Columbians would answer Weinberger. That is a stunning rebuke to both NDP Premier Glen Clark (only 13 per cent of respondents said he was the most credible) and Liberal Leader Gordon Campbell (21 per cent). But it is a difference unlikely to count for much on election day. Last week, the likable Weinberger, retired oil dealer from the northeastern Prince Rupert area, played to mainly empty halls during a swing through the Okanagan Valley, while media interest in the campaign focused on the tussle between Campbell and the confident young premier. As the campaign approached midpoints, the election looked increasingly like Clark's to lose. One poll, conducted for BCTV, put support for the NDP at 45 per cent, compared with

30 per cent for Campbell's Liberals.

The growing focus on the Reformers cast a long shadow over the hopes of several smaller parties that are also competing for voters' approval. Weinberger, whose party had 17-per cent support in the same BCTV poll, will have a chance to make his credibility count when he shares the podium with Clark and Campbell in the week's televised leaders' debate. Also in the studio will be Gordon Wilson, the breezy former Liberal leader. Wilson now represents the Progressive Democratic Alliance, the party he formed in 1994 after the Liberal caucus rebelled against his handling of his conscience with fellow MLA Jody Tyjak—now his wife and the PDAs only other sitting member.

At four per cent in the BCTV poll, support for Wilson's PDAs was at least about the background noise of polling error. The same cannot be said for the once-sightly Social Credit party, still nominally third under leader Larry Gillis. For months, most pollsters have lumped Social support in with "other parties," a category representing less than three per cent of respondents that also includes the Green Party of British Columbia.

Only the Green party has so far craved the spotlight of media attention in the campaign. After consulting with lawyers, the party last week filed a complaint with the provincial press council, alleging that *The Vancouver Sun* systematically withheld coverage from Green candidates. "Voters," party spokesman Steve Kirby complained, "may have no idea that we are running in the election." For all of the bickering candidates, the time on air that once seemed to be racing out.

CHERR WOOD in Vancouver

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CANADA

Questions in a troubled town

Those who know him said he seemed amiable of such broken crimes. But last week, Terry Driver, 31, a dedicated father of two, former Bay Scout leader and son of a decorated former Vancouver police sergeant, was charged with the attempted murder of Mary Cocierelli and the first-degree murder of Tanya Smith in Abbotsford, B.C. The 26-year-old schoolgirls were attacked while walking home from a party in the early hours of Oct. 14. Since then, a man claiming responsibility—the so-called Abbotsford Killer—has repeatedly issued threats, threatening to strike again. Cocierelli, who escaped the attack with serious head injuries, has been under police protection. And the 115,000 residents of the Fraser Valley community, 70 km southeast of Vancouver, have lived with fear. "It's his life, he's going to learn in hell for what he did to my daughter," Terry Smith, the dead girl's father, said outside the courtroom last week. "I just hope and pray the legal system does its job and Tanya can rest in peace."

But rather than bringing peace to a city in desperate need of answers, Driver's arrest raised more questions. On the advice of the Crown, police refused to divulge details of their evidence. They would say only that after releasing tapes of the killer's voice on April 18, they received a tip leading them to Driver. According to Const. Ely Sawchuk of the Abbotsford police, further investigation revealed "enough evidence to lay charges, and for the Crown to proceed these charges."

Abbotsford police have a great deal riding on Driver's conviction. In December, they arrested and charged George Evenden, 28, in connection with a June, 1994, riot in the city. At the time, they said that Evenden, who bore a striking resemblance to a widely circulated composite picture of Smith's killer, assembled them on Cocierelli's revelations, was also a "strong suspect." Evenden was held for nearly two months until DNA evidence cleared him. The stakes consequently spin around the reality that the killer remained at large.

This time, police say they are sure they have the right man. At week's end, police said that in addition to the original tip they had at least three other crucial pieces of evidence against Driver. They declined to discuss the evidence in detail, but expressed confidence it would lead to his conviction. For striking similarities remain in the case. Unlike Evenden, Driver, who is barely with a full head of reddish-brown hair, bears little resemblance to the police composite, which shows a thin, dark-skinned man with a receding hairline. And like Mary—a 26-year-old waitress who gave police a de-



Abbotsford wonders if the killer is finally caught



Smith: Driver as peacemaker photo (right): his home (above): no peace

scription of a man she directed to a pay phone moments before Smith's killer called police on Halloween night—told the Abbotsford News that Driver "is not the man" she saw "it's his too big," she said, adding that the man she thought was the killer was thinner with sharper features.

Police countered by saying that composites assembled from the recollections of traumatized victims are often inaccurate. They say, they emphasize, had not seen the man actually using the pay phone, which is located outside the bar where she works. Still, other questions remain. Police believe that Smith's killer is linked to three attempted rapes between September, 1994, and the summer of 1995. In interviews with the victims, they recently announced, suggested that the suspect had an anchor tattoo on one of his forearms. Last week, Abbotsford tattoo artist Brian Martin claimed that he had given Driver his first tattoo starting in August, 1995. But it was a sailor-like tribal design etched on Driver's calf.

Those who know Driver well were

shocked by the charges. Dorothy Dyck, who along with her husband, Robert, owns Abbotsford Printing Inc., the company where Driver has worked as a lead pressman for the past four years, told *Meridian* that he had no tattoos on his forearms. "He was a great guy, a good employee," she said. "There was no reason to ever suspect

him of anything." Others were stunned. "My impression was that he was a fairly normal sort of guy," said 35-year-old Glen Craig, who said February lived across the street from the Drivers and their children, Krystle, 6, and Beth Ann, 3. "When he came home, the kids would be standing at the door waiting for him and they'd run out saying, 'Daddy, Daddy.' He'd pick them both up in his arms and walk into the house. He really, really loved his children."

Such reactions provoked the *Abbotsford News* to run the headline "Mr. Nice Guy or monster?" about Driver's photograph. Still, despite the fact that Tanya Smith's family has been disappointed before, they now believe the Abbotsford Killer is in custody. "The police have told us they are confident it is him," Terry's uncle, Dean Fougere, told *Meridian*. "At this point, that's good enough for us." The question, though, is whether it will be good enough for a court of law.

SCOTT STEELE is in Abbotsford

Dorothy Joudrie's 'nightmare' ends

A jury finds her not responsible for shooting her ex-husband

It was nearly 48 hours since the jury had begun its deliberations—and that followed more than two weeks of complex, emotional testimony. And so when it finally came, the announcement of Dorothy Joudrie's attempted murder trial in Calgary late last week seemed all the more sudden. A hush fell over the court room as the forewoman of the jury rose to speak. A moment later, Joudrie gasped for breath and began sobbing softly. The 11 women and one man who passed judgment on her had found her not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder in the shooting of her ex-husband, corporate executive Earl Joudrie. She was ordered to undergo a psychiatric assessment at the Alberta Hospital in Edmonton—after which a provincial review board will determine whether she should be hospitalized, discharged entirely or discharged under certain conditions. In the meantime, Dorothy, 38, was free to go. "I'm very, very relieved," she said on the courthouse steps. "It's been a nightmare. It's been a terrible, terrible 35 months."

There was never much doubt about the main facts surrounding the shooting on Jan. 21, 1995. But Dorothy, 38, told the court that it was Dorothy who shot him six times as he was leaving her home (The Joudries were separated at the time, and have since divorced.) And Dorothy herself testified "I had to know that he, because it was the only person there. But she insisted that he had no memory of the incident. And three forensic psychiatrists told the court that Dorothy Joudrie was in a dissociative state at the time of the shooting, that she was quite aware of what she was doing. One of them, Julio Arbolledo-Fraser, head of the forensic division at the University of Calgary's faculty of medicine, was actually a Crown witness. It was Arbolledo-Fraser, though, who made a critical distinction here: that if Dorothy Joudrie was in a so-called dissociative state at the time of the shooting, then it was insane, other than just automatism. The jury apparently

came to the same conclusion—returning the "not criminally responsible" verdict instead of a simple "not guilty."

The verdict lit up media talk-show lines in Calgary, with just over half of the women who called into a local CBC show the morning after the verdict saying they supported the decision. The male callers seemed uniformly skeptical. Meanwhile, Earl Joudrie, Dorothy's brother, stormed out of the court after the verdict was delivered, calling the trial "a travesty from the very beginning." But Earl Joudrie himself, chairman of Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. and Algonquin Steel Inc., did not seem angry, even though he suffered a broken arm and a collapsed lung and still looks a little unwell as a result of the shooting. Nevertheless, after the verdict he told the Calgary Herald from Toronto that "the jury has made a decision which I must accept with equanimity." The following day, Canada Tire Corp. Ltd. announced that Joudrie would be taking a leave of absence from his job as chairman.

For his part, Dorothy Joudrie's lawyer, Noel O'Brien, called the evidence over-

of her case, and at one point asked him, "How long is it going to take you to die?" Eventually, Earl said he heard a new voice say, "Oh my God, what have I done?" And then, finally, Dorothy agreed to call for medical help.

Her trial attracted national attention for several reasons. The Joudrie's position as the top executives of Calgary society, revelations about their turbulent marriage, and her reliance on the uncommon defence of automatism. The Joudrie met in Edmonton when Earl was 16 and Dorothy was 15. When they married in 1957, Dorothy told the court at one point, they had \$25 between them. But Earl and Dorothy separated in 1980, and when they reached a financial settlement, Dorothy's share was \$4.2 million. They shared a 7,000-square-foot home in the comfortable Beaumont area on the northwest edge of Calgary. Dorothy Joudrie described their busy social life and talked about hosting frequent dinner parties. And court heard she did extensive volunteer work, serving with charities like Easter Seals, for example, and working as volunteer protocol chairwoman for the International Olympic Committee at the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary. The couple shared vacation property in Hawaii and regularly attended the Kentucky Derby. And Dorothy said Earl used to give her "top girls" and that they went on "interesting and beautiful trips." She insisted that they really had "some good times."

But defence psychiatrists also testified that Dorothy had been in a dissociative state as the good times in her marriage and touring the land. Dorothy admitted that she was an alcoholic. In addition, Earl Joudrie told the court that he and Dorothy had arguments that would escalate into "pushing



Dorothy Joudrie after the jury's sensational verdict: It's been a terrible, terrible 35 months

A QUESTION OF INTENT

Kenneth Parks fell into a fetal sleep as he watched television on the night of May 28, 1987. A few hours later, Parks, then 28 and living in the Toronto suburb of Pickering, drove 25 km to the home of his wife's parents. He took a television from the trunk of his car and in a blind rage killed his mother-in-law, Barbara Ann Woods, and badly injured her husband, Dennis. He then drove to a nearby police station and turned himself in. The facts seemed clear: But Parks's lawyer, Maryse Edwards, argued that her client was actually sleepwalking at the time and was acting involuntarily. Because, she said, no one can be found guilty without consciously intending to commit a crime he must be found innocent. And in a verdict that shocked many observers, the presiding judge agreed—and acquitted Parks.

The Crown appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. But in 1992, it upheld the verdict, ruling that Parks had been in a virtual trance at state of automatism. That was the same conclusion the jury came to last week when it acquitted Dorothy Joudrie of attempted murder in Calgary. Dr. Keith Peacock, professor emeritus of psychiatry at the University of Calgary, said the evidence seemed to support Joudrie's assertion that she was in a dissociative state when she shot her husband, Earl. And he said the fact that Joudrie had been abused by her husband may have contributed to her automatism. "You need some evidence of significant problems well before the incident," said Peacock. "In the Joudrie case there was a combination of alcoholism and tremendous violence."

Peacock was the ancient Greeks were the first to establish that the accused must have had a conscious "intent" to commit a crime. The concept of intent or mens rea was passed down to British common law, the foundation of Canada's criminal

and shoving on both sides," and he insisted that he struck his wife on several occasions. Hitting her "was my fault," he told the court. But he also said that their arguments usually started because Dorothy was angry about something. And Earl denied, or said that he could not recall, some of the other violent incidents that Dorothy later described—including one in which she said Earl hit her on the stomach while she was pregnant with their daughter Carolyn.

But that was many years ago: both Dorothy and Earl Joudrie told the court that he had not struck her since 1978. Crown attorney Jerry Selinger emphasized that that was 18 years ago. He argued that Dorothy Joudrie knew what she was doing—that when her husband confessed that he had murdered that she wanted to proceed with a divorce, she carried out a plan to shoot him. Defence lawyer O'Brien, instead, talked of how Dorothy, despite their separation, had not found the inevitability of a divorce. And he argued that Dorothy's long years of denial finally collapsed on the morning of the shooting, with the realization that her dream of a happy marriage was over. It was that realization, he said, that launched Joudrie into a dissociative state. O'Brien asked the jury to find her an equivoqually not guilty. By ruling that she was not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder, the jury did not entirely accept the defence position. But there was no conviction and Dorothy Joudrie will not go to jail—a dramatic conclusion to an even more sensational trial.

MARY NEMETH in Calgary

The dramatic testimony exposed a deeply troubled marriage



Earl Joudrie: I must accept with equanimity

whichever. "This isn't a case," he said, "of a person simply getting off because of some sort of imaginary defence." In arguing that Dorothy was dissociative, the defence relied on more than her testimony—pointing in particular to Earl Joudrie's account of her demeanor after the shooting. Earl testified that Dorothy's tone was "very controlled, very cold" as he lay bleeding on the floor of her house. He said she moved about stuffing his body in the trunk

law. And modern psychiatry has determined that, in cases such as Joudrie's, the accused were in a robotic state and therefore unable to form an intent to commit a crime. "The absolute foundation of guilt in the common-law system is intent," said Peacock.

While legal experts say the robotic defence is rare, there have been several recent cases. In February 1994, George J. Nadeau, 35, was acquitted of sexual assault when a judge ruled that he was actually in a deep sleep when he assaulted a four-year-old girl in 1994. And the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in 1994 that Henri Desrochers of Montreal must be given a new trial because he was in a state akin to automatism brought on by excessive drinking, and did not know what he was doing when he sexually assaulted a 65-year-old woman in 1989. The Joudrie verdict has added to a growing body of law that suggests a deeply traumatised person may not be guilty of even a heinous crime.

TOM PENNELL

Split on the right

Republicans face up to their divisions while Clinton savors the run

When the U.S. Congress returned from a 10-day recess on April 15, the Republican majority seemed set to get its conservative revolution back on track. Publicly, the majority mood that day was upbeat. "Our mission looks especially clear for the Democrats to overcome," vowed the national Republican congressional committee, predicting November election gains. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, reinforced by a Florida rancher after clinching his party's presidential nomination in a bruising bout of primary elections, confidently claimed to be more than ready to take his Democratic opponent. "If you had to leave your children with Bob Dole or Bill Clinton," he told Pittsburgh voters on a campaign stop, "I think you'd probably leave your children with Bob Dole."

Within three days, the confidence began to unravel. Within three weeks, leadership blunders and defections on key congressional votes exposed backsliding and disarray in party ranks. Republicans openly backslid among themselves over a long list of issues: abortion, the minimum wage, the budget, immigration, the black-white vote gap and gun control. Revoltionary activists, including House caucus chairman John Boehner, sided publicly at both Dole and House Speaker Newt Gingrich. Revoltionary cheerleaders were suddenly expected to note for Bob Dole in November. "It has long been hard to come up with a good reason to vote for Bob Dole in November," wrote commentator Douglas Hurdine, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute in Washington. "It is increasingly hard to come up with a good reason to vote for a Republican Congress in November."

By last week, as the campaign calendar for the Nov. 5 elections entered its final six months, Dole and Gingrich struggled to get a grip on Congress and sweet control of the political agenda away from the steady-state Clinton. The Republican leaders faced a formidable foe. National opinion polling showed Clinton averaging 54 to 55 per cent to 38 per cent, Dole trailing dropped from 40 per cent a month earlier to just



Gingrich at an approval rating of less than 30 per cent. Clinton's 20-point lead prompted anxiety in the White House over pending tea soon. "The President is very concerned about it," said spokesman Mike McCarthy. "He acknowledges the staff all the time to remember that fortunes change with lightning speed in politics. Any time anyone says the word 'poll' to him, he says, 'Gee, Norman [the pollster blew a big lead in the final round of the April Missouri tournament].'"

But the way to a Republican recovery is strewn with hazards. Many are traps set by Clinton, but the roughest are within the party. The Republicans are split by a 160-40 struggle between hardline conservatives and more moderate centrists seeking to broaden the party's appeal. That center's slugging fight is exposed in a heated debate over abortion. The fight between pro-life and pro-choice advocates is a dispute that Dole and



Clinton and Dole, abortion opponents (left's) division were hastening over a pro-life platform plank

other party leaders have been trying quickly to resolve by compromise. The leadership aims to avoid a showdown at the mid-August party convention in San Francisco, where Dole is to be formally selected as presidential candidate. Instead, last week, party divisions over abortion seemed to hinder. Four influential Republican state governors—New Jersey's Christie Whitman, California's Pete Wilson, New York's George Pataki and William Weld of Massachusetts—took the lead in a campaign to remove a strongly worded anti-abortion plank from the party platform. Ralph Reed, executive director of the plan to scrutinize and produce anti-abortion plank, personally opposed some moderate language that would emphasize persuasion over legal means to oppose abortion, including the removal of a commitment to outlaw abortion by constitutional amendment.

Any time anyone says the word 'poll' to him, he says, "Gee, Norman [the pollster blew a big lead in the final round of the April Missouri tournament]."

Boehner, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination who was ousted last week by Clinton's victory in the Iowa caucus, says he will lead his supporters against any attempt to modify the party's anti-abortion policy at the convention. Sen. Rod Rod last week: "Right now, I don't think there will be any change in the abortion plank in San Diego."

As that apparent rift, the congressional majority is fractured by Clinton's tactical offense—creating popular Republican policy items in his own, attacking Democratic, traditionally Republican demands, adversely performing a contradictory role to remove the "extreme" edges of Republican legislation. Those maneuvers pleased Clinton and the Democratic minority in Congress a substantial victory in a six-month battle over the current year's federal budget. The struggle, after twice facing the U.S. government to close for lack of funding, spent key social programs from heavy spending restraints, saved other federal operations from shutdown, forced plans to cut taxes on capital gains and closed in warring compromise on April 28. With a reduced budget deficit.

In the course of the budget fight, the Democrats also stressed. Republicans efforts to advance anything significant from the majority party's longstanding 1994 agenda, the Contract with America. That leaves them little to show the voters an exclusive achievement of the conservative revolution. Building it in, the Democrats launched an offensive to increase the minimum wage. That was viewed by Republican leaders, and others, as a reward to organized labor for promoting the Democratic electoral support. (The AFL-CIO labor umbrella body, which set out the 1994 election bid to end low leadership, is rising about \$60 million in an advance levy to pay broad-based ads.) But groups of rebellious Republicans in both the House and the Senate undermined their leaders by supporting the wage proposal (a 21-percent increase in two stages to \$5.15 to \$5.41 in two years, about \$7 Canadian). Some House Republicans, after an targeted compromise, denouncing that even suggested a more generous raise. "The Republican leadership is to blame for this," accused Ed Crane, president of the Cato Institute. "The whole rationale for the revolution has been lost."

Reversing, the Republican leaders counterattacked with a plan to roll back a 1993 Democratic increase in federal gasoline tax. They presented that as relief to motorists, faced with increased costs at the pump. It would save just over three cents on the dollar if fully applied to reduce the average price of gas. Many energy analysts say they doubted whether motorists would receive the full benefit of a tax cut, and noted that prices are likely to decline any way as supply outpaces up with demand in the summer. But Clinton last week agreed to go along with the tax proposal, as long as Congress also passed the minimum wage increase—without a Republican-proposed appendix attaching worker-training funds separate from unions. As well, Congress must agree on a way to offset the loss of revenue from the gas tax rollback with spending cuts to prevent a multibillion-dollar increase in the budget deficit.

The deficit is a sensitive issue for the Republicans. The Contract with America's centerpiece is a pledge to curtail the annual federal budget shortfall by the year 2002, and outlay deficits over after by constitutional amendment. Republican leaders unveiled a new budget-balancing plan last week, a two-year program that is less austere in curbing federal services than Gingrich's original seven-year plan. Clinton is also committed to the 2002 deficit deadline. But the two parties hold conflicting views on how to accomplish that. For one thing, Democrats resisted the contract's plan to scrutinize and produce anti-abortion plank, personally opposed some moderate language that would emphasize persuasion over legal means to oppose abortion, including the removal of a commitment to outlaw abortion by constitutional amendment.

With the party's first congressional majority in four decades now in electoral jeopardy, and the White House sensing beyond Dole's group, some Republicans and normally staunch party allies are seeking out scapegoats. Many, they fault the Gingrich revolution for double-crossing by gaining the reduction of government. "Republicans have become mesmerized, going back to their Contract with America, with the balanced budget," scolded the defunct editorialists of The Wall Street Journal at a low point in the party's April campaign. "It became their Holy Grail, and everything else had to be best to accommodate it. Even a pro-growth tax policy. That's the victory in the new mission, a victory against 'Minority Leader Gingrich'." The paper returned blame to the House last week. "The Republican balanced budget goal was a mistake."

Clinton and his Democratic majority agreed with that assessment at a gala Washington last-cancer last week that pumped more than \$50 million into their election treasury. At a dinner of the White House Correspondents Association a few nights earlier, Clinton picked up Dole's claim to be first in the people's trust in a bibliography. "You were once a sample of your people," the President explained. "Who do you want to write your people—Bob Dole or Bill Clinton?" The pollsters have not yet examined that question. But on the babykiller issue, a Washington Post survey discovered that Clinton beats Dole by a ratio of 57 to 37. In fairness, that was before the poll respondents knew Clinton's opponent was going up—or whether the designated after would be the next President of the United States, or merely as also-in. □

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON BY CARL HOLLINS

Prosecuting evil

An accused sadist faces a war crimes trial

Childhood friends say they could always identify Dusan Tadic by his smile. The short, but fit "Tadi" or "Dusko" Tadic, as he was also known in his north-west Bosnian home town of Kozarac, had a distinctive swagger that advertised his back belt expertise in karate. "He was explosive, fearless, always ready for a fight," recalled Jamed Halimovic, a Muslim and boyhood friend of the now 40-year-old Serb. There was certainly no sign of swagger in the Dusan Tadic who settled almost listlessly into the vice chair in the prisoner's dock at The Hague's international war crimes tribunal last week, charged with crimes against humanity. The indictment against him is a nauseating compendium of sadism and murder committed against Muslims and Croat civilians in 1992. His lawyer does not dispute that "unpredictable crimes were committed," but he insists that Tadic has been mistaken for the real criminal. The victims say they know their torturer—some even grew up with him in Kozarac. The question of identity is the hinge upon which justice will swing.



Violent attacks unearth a grave in Bosnia, Tadic (above): 'explosive'

In a war that killed an estimated 228,000 civilians between 1992 and the signing of last July's Dayton peace accord, Tadic seems, to some, a minor entry in the gallery of brutal killers. He is accused of murdering more than 30 Muslims and Croats in and around the grim Omarska concentration camp, and of carrying dozens of others in derogatory acts ranging from sexual assault to sexual mutilations. Even so, Tadic is an unlikely candidate for the notoriety of becoming the first accused war criminal to face trial since the Nuremberg and Tokyo prosecutions closed their books on the Second World War. Bosnia teems with men who employed violence and terror in pursuit of their political aims, a homicidal po-

trified of all other ethnic and religious groups. The most notorious remain at large, still in command when their territorial haven—Bosnian Serbia, the Bosnian Serb "pajdalen," and Republika Srpska, his top general. They are alleged to be plotters of genocide, the kind of mass that Nuremberg prosecutor Robert Jackson explored the world to hunt down and convict. He warned that punishment could not stop with "petty crimes by little people," but must reach those who "set in motion great evil."

But Karadzic and Milacic are not in custody, Tadic, a one of just four alleged war criminals held by the tribunal, is being ar-

rested by police in Germany, where he had fled with thousands of other Bosnian refugees in 1993. And the prosecutors at The Hague are using his case to establish the legal basis for trying others on their list of 57 alleged criminals (46 Serbs, eight Croats, three Muslims). As a result, the Tadic trial got off to a slower start last week, as prosecutors sought to establish that the Bosnian war was an international conflict, not a civil war, a distinction that would give the international community the right to mete out justice. The first expert to testify—a wistfully nervous British specialist on the Balkans named James Gow—gladdened through a short history lesson on the rise of Serbian nationalism in the 1900s. His testimony on the ethnic makeup of the Yugoslav army's officer corps was the equivalent of DNA evidence at a murder trial—irrelevant, but crucial to the charges of crimes against humanity. The prosecutors must prove that civilians were persecuted on the basis of race or religion.

In Tadic's case, that means demonstrating a "systematic attack on the non-Serb population of Prijedor," and prosecutor Grant Harman, referring to the battle-worn apices near Tadic's home. Tadic himself was not a soldier. Reporters who investigated his background portray him as a kindly fellow who shifted from television repair to construction work before settling in his father's cafe in his largely Muslim home town. He also became an active Serbian nationalist. His alleged crimes were committed during visits to three concentration camps in the area. He reportedly kicked inmates to death, stabbed others and in one particularly horrific case, thrust

ed one man with death if he did not live off the testicles of another prisoner. "They were in the camp was afraid of Dado," said a 56-year-old inmate at Omarska who claims that Tadic scratched his victim's leg with a police baton. The prosecution is expected to call as many as 150 witnesses, although their identities are being kept secret until they also are stood in order to shield them from retribution.

But the camp's chilling horrors are widely and meticulously documented. Unlike Nazi death camps, where the killing was supernatural, the victims in places like Omarska often knew and recognized their tormentors. In some cases, they were old friends—bored with their in whom they pleaded for their lives. Facing what is ac-



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MASTERY OF THE FIVE SENSES

to be warring eye-to-eye confrontations with his accusers. Tadić, maintaining that he was somewhere near the camps on the days when the crimes were committed. Last week, his lawyer promised to produce witnesses to testify by satellite from Bosnia to corroborate those alibi.

Technology—from satellite testimony to satellite photo evidence—will play a major role in the trials. Arguing contradicted by history's black-and-white record of Nürnberg will find the courtroom in The Hague strikingly futuristic, bathed in white light with computer screens and video monitors glowing as front of every lawyer. Seated in front of a television-friendly, blue-tinted backdrop, the three red-and-black-robed judges look as though they are sitting on the bridge of the *Searsia Enterprise*. Television was not present at Nürnberg; here it is a witness, and it has already produced several moments. Exhibit 31, for example,

was nothing more than the opening sequence of a BBC television documentary on the war, brief images juxtaposing Kordić playing chess with news footage of tanks firing rounds. Prosecutors countered when defense lawyers complained that their video screens were blank, and one judge suggested pressing different buttons with the tone of a belated speaker trying to get the faulty VCR to work.

The tribunal cannot afford such bluffs of force. Most Serbs already regard it as nothing more than proof of the international community's vindication of their side, many Muslims see the arrest of Muslim suspects as politically motivated attempts

to deflect charges of bias. And the tribunal, with its police force of its own, must rely on local authorities to hand over suspects. With NATO forces in Bosnia unwilling to risk the consequences of arresting those higher up the command chain, including Kordić and Mladic, the tribunal may never be able to serve justice to the world's warfields that craves against humanity for an earthly judgment.

Meanwhile, the suffering ground in northeastern Bosnia revealed more than two dozen skeletons at another suspected mass grave site last week, yet more evidence of great crimes, yet another reason to insist on justice. □

TALES OF HORROR

Hussein Elzeovic will never forget the 10th day of his nearly three-week imprisonment at the infamous Omarska concentration camp in northeastern Bosnia. It was then, in early July 1992, says Elzeovic, that accused war criminal Dragan (Dado) Tadić ordered guards to beat his 29-year-old son Siniša to death before his eyes. "It was customary to force fathers and sons to watch each other being beaten," Elzeovic later recalled in an interview in Germany. "They said, 'Him, we'll show you your son.' Then, we were both beaten repeatedly. My son died from it."

Elzeovic, a Muslim farmer, is one of more than 300,000 refugees from the former Yugoslavia who found shelter in Germany between 1992 and 1995. Many are survivors of gruesome atrocities—often by people they knew before the conflict—and have signed handwritten affidavits that the war crimes tribunal in The Hague is using to prepare its cases. Siniša, like Elzeovic, vividly remembers Tadić—nicknamed the Butcher by his victims—who last week became the first suspected war criminal since the post-Second World War Nürnberg trials to be prosecuted by an international court.

The Omarska camp, where Tadić is alleged to have committed his worst crimes, was set up by advancing Serbs in the summer of 1992, as were the Keraterm, Manjaca and Trnopolje camps. Just three weeks before his encounter with Tadić at Omarska, Elzeovic said, he also saw his younger son Siniša murdered when Serbese militiamen rounded up 300 men after taking his home town of Kozmar. "I had to keep singing words like 'Whoever says Serbia is small, let's kill it, men after they stand here,'" he said. "The body of 19-year-old Siniša, along with 21 others, was left as the crime for days, he recalled. Father and son could not even exchange last words. "His eyes just kept looking up at me," Elzeovic said.

Truck driver Enes Hadzic, 38, who spent two months at Omarska, also recalled Tadić's group calling men out to be tortured and killed. "I could hear the voices saying, 'Please, Dado, don't kill me. Please leave me alone.' From Omarska, Hadzic was forced onto one of 20 overcrowded buses that held about 1,450 men to Manjaca. The men were kept in the bus all night, during which Hadzic says



Prisoners of Serb-run Omarska camp in 1992, atrocious

he witnessed the beheading of three men who had been wealthy citizens of the nearby town of Pajedor. Said Hadzic: "I saw the driver of my bus—I'd recognize him anywhere—cut off the heads. He did it outside the bus, with a long knife. He buried the heads to one side and the bodies to another. I saw it all."

Siniša Elzeovic (no relation to former Hagan) was one of only 26 women among thousands of men at the Omarska camp. "You can imagine what that meant," said Elzeovic, 43 at the time. "I was raped. I was beaten. They could come and beat us out whenever they wanted." The women slept in two rooms that camp guards used during the day for toilets. "We had to clean the clothes and sheets soaked with their blood, urine and feces," she recalled. But the worst, she said, was being forced to watch the horrors. "One night, they beat an enormous corpse and they pushed men who it, six buses full of men," she said. "I was forced to watch from the terrace of the building. I had a gun at my back and was told, 'Look how they are all singing and dancing,' as the men screamed and toppled about, burning alive."

Elzeovic said she also saw the notorious episode at Omarska in which an inmate was forced to bite off another's testicles. Several eyewitnesses have said it was ordered by Tadić. Prosecutors in The Hague have not made their witness list public in order to protect those testifying. But in an interview two years ago in Germany, Elzeovic said she would gladly identify Tadić on the stand. "He was a neighbor for 25 years," and she had no fear of retribution from his family or friends. "I'm not afraid of him. After what I've been through, nothing can scare me any more."



Advocate BJP supporters in Delhi: a pledge to hold an atomic bomb

WORLD INDIA

The downfall of Nehru's dynasty

For all but four years since independence from Britain in 1947, India has been governed by the venerable Congress party, the crucible for the nation-building policies of Jawaharlal Nehru and, later, his daughter Indira Gandhi and grandson Rajiv Gandhi. That tradition came to a tumultuous end last week as the counting of votes from more than 800,000 polling places revealed that the Congress had deserted the scandal-plagued Congress. But they had not given any party enough votes to form a majority in the 545-seat Lok Sabha, the lower house of parliament. Before voting was even finished, Congress Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao resigned and, by Saturday, President Shankar Dayal Sharma was entertaining estimates from two rival parties to form a government—right-wing Hindu nationalists on the one hand, and a centre-left alliance on the other. And as the 77-year-old former Commander University law professor contemplated the final decision, the nation of 800 million faced a period of intense political instability.

By British parliamentary tradition, the party with the most seats in the Lok Sabha is asked to form a government—a right demanded by the Bharatiya Janata Party headed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, which, pending final results last week, emerged with between 175 and 185 seats, counting

those of a small allied party. But the BJP is a Hindu nationalist party that vows to reduce the rights of the country's 110 million Muslims, and has supported development of an atomic bomb. The left-wing National Front-Lab Front, which observers expected to end up with between 140 and 150 seats, also informed the president that it could form a government, insisting that it could rally support from factions opposed to the BJP Congress, meanwhile, was reduced to half its former holding with fewer than 140 seats, while other parties and individuals held the remainder. In calling the election, Rao himself had an irresistible proposition for India's 600 million eligible voters. "You give me stability," he proclaimed, "and I will give you prosperity." Instead, on Friday Rao found himself presiding over Congress's worst electoral showing. The once almighty Congress party is now a force to reckon with only in pockets of the country: in the western desert state of Rajasthan, and in eastern Orissa, one of India's poorest states. "The party will have to do some introspection," said Congress spokesman Vibhul Gadgil. "To find out what it did wrong, and find ways of re-telling itself."

What it did wrong had been evident to

political observers for some time. The party, shorn of the Nehru Gandhi tradition by Rajiv's 1991 assassination, became stymied by misfiring, a scandal involving bribery in high places, and poorly chosen alliances with regional parties. If that were not enough, the 74-year-old Rao himself was regarded by many as indecisive and dull. The BJP surged to supremacy despite being legally confined to the Hindi-speaking heartland of the north and the industrial hub of western India. But most analysts on the weekend said that Vajpayee, a 60-year-old poet, and his followers would have difficulty rallying the 273 members required to form a majority government. His platform calls for the abolition of special status for the states of Jammu and Kashmir, where Muslims are in the majority, and the end of a special civil law protecting Muslim rights. The party also has generated opposition for its flirtations with the Brahmins and other upper-caste Hindus who are its mainstay. The other champion to India's throne is the National Front coalition of regional parties. First formed for the 1989 election, it is a coalition of two centrist parties and four leftist groups, including the Communists.

While Indians struggled to make sense of the results—and the fact that it may take days or even weeks for a new government to appear—the New Delhi English language newspaper *The Hindu* commented: "The BJP had a prime minister without a majority; the Congress had a prime minister without hope, and the Third Front had an alliance without a prime minister." The last may not strictly be true. The National Front has all manner of potential prime ministers, from the fastidious London-based lawyer Jyoti Basu, the Communist party chairman of West Bengal, to his counterpart in neighboring Bihar, the tobacco-chewing former chief minister, Laloo Prasad Yadav. But settling on a single candidate will severely test the alliance. Says Ramesh Krishna Hirjee, a National Front leader: "Because the future of the country is at stake, we should combine all the secular forces of the country." In a nation wracked by political, social and religious divisions, collaboration of any kind is likely to be a tall order.

RAE CORRELL and
SUZANNE GOLDENBERG at New Delhi

I have seen the tumbling seams of a 95 mph fastball.
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—Mo'Nique, *Roman Red Sox*



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World NOTES

RUSSIA'S LIBERAL HOPES

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's main liberal rival raised hopes of an alliance between the two to ouster unpopular Communist Leader Gennady Zyuganov in the June 18 presidential election. Economist Grgory Yavlinsky hinted he might enter a deal with Yeltsin in exchange for the post of prime minister and other concessions. Yeltsin, meanwhile, insisted the election would go ahead, despite calls from two key military leaders to postpone it to forestall a Communist win.

STAYING IN HONG KONG

Beijing will honor the permanent resident status of an estimated 130,000 Canadians living in Hong Kong after China takes over rule from Britain next year, according to Raymond Chiu, Canada's secretary of state for Asia-Pacific. Visiting China, Chiu said Foreign Minister Guo Ruichen assured him Canadian passport holders will be able to live, work and enjoy Canadian consular protection in Hong Kong without needing new permits.

LAST CHANCE FOR LIBERIA

U.S. officials warned Liberia's rebel warlords that the international community was ready to give up on trying to arrange a ceasefire in the latest round of the country's seven-year civil war. As fighting continued, a peace summit planned for Ghana was cancelled. Nigeria, moreover, offered temporary asylum to Roosevelt Johnson, who has challenged the main faction led by Charles Taylor.

CLINTON ON WHITEWATER

In testimony videotaped at the White House for a trial in Arkansas, President Bill Clinton craved he knew nothing of an illegal loan at the heart of criminal charges against his former partner in the Whitewater real estate venture. "It never happened," Clinton said, repeating under oath what he has asserted throughout the scandal that has dogged his presidency.

BYRD'S FLIGHT

Archivists at Ohio State University who scrutinized the diary of U.S. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd have concluded that the pilot never reached the North Pole, contrary to his claim 70 years ago. If Byrd had shown he had been allowed for years the direction of being the first to fly to the North Pole would go to a Norwegian-led team that arrived three days later.

Courtesy WSVN



FLORIDA TRAGEDY: A U.S. Coast Guard rescue helicopter searched for signs of a Valujet DC-9 jetliner that crashed Saturday in the swampy Everglades, 30 km west of Miami with 109 people aboard. A private pilot who witnessed the crash said the plane, en route from Miami to Atlanta, hit the ground at a 75-degree angle. It is the first crash for low-priced Valujet Airlines of Atlanta, one of the fastest-growing U.S. airlines, which has gone from two second-hand planes to 31 DC-9s since it started up 1 1/2 years ago. The crash came a day after two U.S. military helicopters collided in midair over North Carolina, killing 14 men.

A political split in South Africa

The men who ended apartheid in South Africa announced that he would split his party out of President Nelson Mandela's ruling coalition, a day after the country's parliament approved a ceasefire and new constitution. National Party Leader F. W. de Klerk, who freed Mandela from prison in 1990 and ended 46 years of whites-only rule, had criticized the charter for giving the governing party too much power. But he stressed that the country—where currency, the rand, fell sharply when he first hinted at withdrawal—was not facing instability. "Our decision should be seen as an important step in the growing maturity and formalization of our young democracy," de Klerk said. He and other ministers put off their resignations until June 30, to give

Mandela time for an orderly transition.

Legislators passed the new constitution by the legal deadline—within two years of Mandela's election—only after an eleven-hour compromise between the National Party and Mandela's African National Congress, whereby what would likely have been a divisive referendum. It provides for simple majority rule after the next election in 1999, ending the interim arrangement by which parties winning more than 10 per cent of the vote gained a place in the government. De Klerk had argued for maintaining a consociational approach. Analysts said he now seems intent on building the National Party—which had been effectively sidelined by Mandela—as an independent political force. It would, he said, adopt "a vigilant and critical role."

Soothing words from Christopher on Cuba

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said a law penalizing foreign companies that do business in Cuba will likely not be applied against firms now operating on the Caribbean island. On a visit to Mexico—along with Canada and Spain, a leading investor in Cuba—Christopher gave said the law's purpose is to dissuade rather than punish. "I think regulations will be prospective. People who invest after the date of the law will be caught," he said. The law, which will be fully effective on Aug. 1, allows Americans to sue Canadian and other investors in Cuba who use property the Americans claim. They can also be banned from visiting the United States.



Sun executives breaking the news to employees. (Photo by Ken Gault)

Rogers in retreat

What comes next after selling the Sun?

BY JENNIFER WELLS

When Lionel Schipper, chairman of Toronto Sun Publishing Corp., fired Toronto Sun and Financial Post newspaper employees last week to inform them that the company was once again on the block, he quoted singer-songwriter Carly Simon. "It's coming around again," he said, a refrain that reflected the two short years since Rogers Communications Inc. acquired the Sun chain as part of its takeover of Maclean Hunter Ltd. When John Terry, CEO of Rogers MultiMedia Inc., stepped forward to say a few complimentary words of his own, he thought briefly of trumpeting Schipper's pop-culture reference with "Don't worry, be happy," but then he could not remember who sang the tune and worried that the song had a negative undertone. So he gave it a miss.

Later the same day, Terry reflected on the fact that ever since he arrived at Rogers in February, 1995, he has been fielding calls from investors and deal-makers, trying to smoke out the cable-entertainment company's interest in selling the paper chain, which includes Sun papers in Edmonton, Calgary and Ottawa, as well as a parcel of weeklies and seven per cent of Toronto's SkyDome.

Paul Godfrey, CEO of Toronto Sun Publishing, says the "beat of the drums" increased at the Rogers annual meeting, at which chief Ted Rogers spoke of asset sales from a company he described as being at least in the telecommunications business, which did not sound very newspaper-friendly. Two days later, the Rogers board took the decision to put the Sun group, Rogers chairman Gar Emmerson phoned Schipper with the news that weekend. "I feel quite emotional about it," says Schipper, who has been a part of the Sun since its founding in 1971. "I've known many of the Day boys since Day 1." Adds Terry: "I think it's a good time to be selling a newspaper company. I just wish we weren't selling this one."

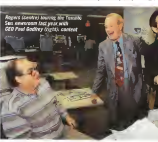
The divestiture of the Sun would appear to dull Rogers' stated grand vision at the time he took over Maclean Hunter—which includes *Maclean's* and *Quebecer*—to build the next Time Warner. In the end, the decision to shed newspapers was compelled by a debt-heavy balance sheet that has perennially shadowed Rogers' aggressive pursuit of cable-and-wireless growth. Tinkering a \$528-million (U.S.) debt issue for Rogers Communications last fall, the company insured institutional investors in the United States that it would play back some equity somewhere. As of the first quarter of 1996, the cable arm housed \$2.4 billion of the company's

overall \$4.6-billion debt load. "They were talking back when we restructured the balance sheet. It did not do us much good," says Dean Karasman, an investment analyst with Federated Investors in Pittsburgh. "We were concerned with the debt load." In the end, Karasman took nearly \$55 million worth of that issue, and worried forward on what Rogers' chief financial officer, Graham Savage, calls "right sizing" the balance sheet.

Savage says the company's asset sale strategy was the "lower of two evils," the greater evil being losing equity when the share price is grim. Analysts have been scrutinizing the leverage at the cable company, its debt-to-cash flow. At 6.6 times, the leverage exceeds such U.S. players as TCI Communications Inc. of Englewood, Colo., which, in itself, would not be a problem if strong growth were anticipated. Which it is not. Greg Cohen, a credit analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co. in New York City, says that with leverage like that, and flat cash flow, the markets were getting nervous. "You're going to have to pay for that at some point," says Cohen. As a result, he says, Rogers is paying at least a per cent there for its debt from industry peers, "and when you have billions of dollars in debt, that adds up."

Further, Rogers has made capital expenditure commitments of \$800 million for 1996. Savage points out that CanTel, the company's cellular arm, spends \$200 on marketing, commissions, promotions and advertising to sign up a single customer. Against that, CanTel can expect roughly revenues of \$60. The game is long-term, he notes, and, for CanTel, growth has been phenomenal. So much so that when Savage borrows the book's Challenger just this week to whistle-stop through such institutional havens as Milwaukee and Kansas City, Mo., with CanTel CEO Stan Kubisa, some predict that he will get a warm reception for CanTel's whopping \$600-million (U.S.) debt offering. "I think it's going to be a good story for them," says Richard Johnson, a J.P. Morgan in New York. Johnson is keen on the market penetration of Rogers, a combination of words. "They're in a much better position than anything else that's offered to us in the high-yield market in the States," he says. "I think the whole firm is very conservative, including Ted. But guys give him a bad rap." Perhaps, says Savage.

At several points, Paul Godfrey was winding down from plugging two specially-charged hearings before the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission in Hall (page 78). This week, he says, he will meet his management group to discuss the possibility of an in-house buyout of Sun Publishing. Meanwhile, Canada Ltd., a Toronto president lounge whose CEO is Rogers chairman Emmerson, will be putting together the information package on the group for the personal of interested outside buyers. Lionel Schipper will be busy with the independent committee of Sun directors, drafting a plan to do the best for shareholders. The day after Schipper returned word from Emmerson on the Sun sale, Rogers did what he always does on May 6: He visited the grave of his father, a broadcasting pioneer who died when Ted was 6. He would not comment on the most recent turn of corporate events, which precludes discussion of what might happen next. "We like to be on our feet," says Godfrey. Savage. "It's an entrepreneurial. As long as Ted's here, we're going to be," he says.



Rogers (center) leaving the Toronto Sun investment bid price with CEO Paul Godfrey (right), center.

Canadian would have been less wary had there been a northern version of *Maclean's*. "The deal we did do was open up corporate America," says Savage. "Before he came along, you could only borrow from a financial institution if you were an insured credit." Savage thinks investors here are warming to the high-yield concept, and so a piece of the issue will be in Canadian dollars.

Still, after rolling over old debt, only \$120 million (U.S.) will be injected into CanTel. On the disposition side, Rogers still has for sale such assets as Omni-News and the Canadian. If Sun Publishing fetches the expected \$270 million, and if the pot of assets now for sale draws \$400 million, will Savage be satisfied? "No." And how much more does he need? That, says Savage, depends on how the world unfolds in the next 12 months. He seems to be particularly focused on cable, and getting subscribers to use Rogers as their Internet access provider for \$40 a month. Karasman believes that any hopes of returning cable to double-digit growth in the near term are unrealistic, particularly when direct-to-home satellite broadcasting becomes a reality.

CREDIT CRUNCH

Rogers Communications' long-term debt

IN BILLIONS



1. That thinking has fuelled speculation about what will be our next. Savage says some smaller cable systems could go. A secondary issue of CanTel's shares is a possibility.
2. But the streets view is that the obvious target is Rogers MultiMedia, which, after the Sun sale, will consist of 20 radio stations, nine consumer magazines and more than 35 trade publications.

"I don't think it would surprise as to see more of the publishing go," says Karasman. Industry observers are pushing over the wire for owning, rather than buying, control. "That's the million-dollar question," says Karasman. "I think there will be enough on-line providers out there that it won't be necessary to own it." Should Rogers eventually sell out of publishing altogether, the \$3.1-billion takeover of Maclean Hunter will nearly add down to the acquisition of 600,000 cable subscribers.

John Terry has accepted Ted Rogers' word that this is not the long-term plan. "I view being in a newspaper business as being very much a part of the core business of a communications company," he says. "I just see these are others inside and outside the company who wouldn't agree with that. At the end of the day, Ted Rogers and his board of directors of the company are going to deal with this."

At several points, Paul Godfrey was winding down from plugging two specially-charged hearings before the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission in Hall (page 78). This week, he says, he will meet his management group to discuss the possibility of an in-house buyout of Sun Publishing. Meanwhile, Canada Ltd., a Toronto president lounge whose CEO is Rogers chairman Emmerson, will be putting together the information package on the group for the personal of interested outside buyers. Lionel Schipper will be busy with the independent committee of Sun directors, drafting a plan to do the best for shareholders. The day after Schipper returned word from Emmerson on the Sun sale, Rogers did what he always does on May 6: He visited the grave of his father, a broadcasting pioneer who died when Ted was 6. He would not comment on the most recent turn of corporate events, which precludes discussion of what might happen next. "We like to be on our feet," says Godfrey. Savage. "It's an entrepreneurial. As long as Ted's here, we're going to be," he says.



Pearce, offering a wide variety of cards

Amex is offering an introductory rate of 0.0 per cent, shifting to 13.99 per cent after six months for "card members in good standing." Those who twice fail to make a minimum monthly payment will be hit with a 17.99 per cent rate.

The question many consumers will ask is whether they should switch to the new cards. Surprisingly, the answer in many cases will be no. "There is a huge cry over interest rates," acknowledges Jane Ferriello, vice-president of cardholder services for the Royal Bank, Canada's largest lender. "But we are really talking about something that doesn't apply to most Canadians." Ferriello points out that about half of all Canadians who use credit cards pay their full balances on time, avoiding interest payments entirely.

Another 30 per cent of consumers occasionally fail to pay off their balances—typically at Christmas or other special occasions—and thereby incur borrowing charges. Some credit analysts note that a lower-rate card might make sense for some of those people, but only if the total amount of interest they pay over the course of a year is less than the new card's annual fee. (While a typical no-fee bank credit card carries no annual charge, the new lower-rate cards cost as much as \$20 a year.)

That leaves about 30 per cent of cardholders who call their payments over from month to month and see routinely hit with interest charges. For them, a lower-rate card offers obvious benefits. Even so, Ferriello estimates that only about five per cent of existing card users will eventually apply for the new cards, in part because many people simply cannot be bothered to switch. As well, the banks expect that many consumers will stick with their existing cards because they offer a variety of additional features—reward programs, loss or replacement fees, special insurance and discounts on the purchase of a new car.

One consumer who has no plans to switch is David Arndt, a civil engineer who works for Alberta's environment ministry in Calgary. Like many Canadians, Arndt and his wife usually make their monthly credit card payments on time. "For us, it's not much of an issue because we don't pay a lot of interest on our credit cards," he says. Kirch, for his part, is less than impressed by the banks' recent announcements, and by the reaction his employer has received in Ontario. "It's all gone around full circle but nothing has changed," he says. He also has no intention, at this point, of applying for another credit card.

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DAVID BRYON

BUSINESS

The price of credit

Merrill! Kirch is on a crusade. The 38-year-old credentialed distributor says he feels "sued, damn sued" every month after he opens his Toronto-Dominion Visa statement. Kirch wants to know why, at a time when the Bank of Canada rate stands at four per cent, the chartered banks continue to charge as much as 18.9 per cent on outstanding credit card balances. The North York, Ont., businessman recently fired off a stinging letter to his MRP Edward J. Peterson, demanding that the federal government crack down on credit card interest rates and force banks to reduce their charges whenever the bank rate declines. "I find their lack of action unconscionable," he says. "They are adding undue stress on people already overburdened with heavy debt loads. Enough is enough."

Kirch is far from alone in his anger over credit card rates. "The banks' policies are bogus," says Tim Delaney, a financial consultant and longtime activist for the Consumers Association of Canada.

"It's hard not to be agitated when you see these interest rates. This is usury!" Delaney Minister John Manley meanwhile, recently told reporters that he favors increased competition in the \$85-billion credit card industry as a way of putting pressure on the banks to lower rates. A report is said by his department in March says that the current spread between the bank rate and most major cards is 12 percentage points—1.5 points higher than the average spread between 1990 and 1996's Visa and MasterCard

Card accounts carry a rate of 17.9 per cent or more, while retail cards such as those issued by Sears and Eaton's charge 18.8 per cent.

Hope to quell the mounting criticism, almost all of the big card companies and banks have introduced new lower-interest cards within the past year. The latest to do so, the Bank of Montreal, last week

Lower-rate cards offer consumers an option

launched a 10.99 per cent MasterCard with a \$35 annual fee. John Pearce, the bank's senior vice-president for electronic banking, says his company is trying to offer consumers a wider variety of credit cards to suit individual saving and spending habits, personal interests and income levels. And last month, American Express tried to increase its profile in the Canadian market by unveiling a new credit card alongside its existing charge cards, which carry an interest but require consumers to pay off their outstanding balances each month.

CHARGE IT

Some low-interest credit cards:

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Bank of Montreal	10.99%	\$35
Toronto-Dominion Bank	11.9	\$12
Bank of Nova Scotia	11.9	\$29
National Trust	11.75	\$30
Royal Bank	12.5	\$25
American Express	13.95*	—

*Indicates a rate of 9.9 per cent on offers for first six months. Otherwise, 13.95 per cent. See credit cards with 10.99 per cent. See credit cards with 10.99 per cent. See credit cards with 10.99 per cent.

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Deirdre McMurdy



The Bottom Line

Sugar bowls and gruel

Without much doubt, "fiscle" is one of the most abused terms of the 1990s. Tricky has even made its way to the top of pop-music charts, courtesy of Canadian grunge godfathers Alanis Morissette. "Isn't it ironic?" she writes in her latest hit.

But fans of good old-fashioned money need not look beyond last week's three-bet budget. The ultimate irony is laid bare in that dismal document: For Quebec to be truly fiscally, it must become more like every other province in Canada. Before it can move one step closer to sovereignty, it must

even, reside in Ontario. Premier Mike Harris's budget, also released last week, is a irrefutable proof of this. A few weeks after taking office, the Harris government announced spending cuts worth \$1.0 billion in the first year and an additional \$3 billion a year over the next three. Then, in a November "rainbow-bait," provincial Finance Minister Ernie Eves sharply trimmed spending on municipalities, education and health care with another \$8 billion in unexpected three-year spending cuts. Last month, the government outlined details of \$1.0 billion of those cuts.

By the time the budget still was released, the sugar bowl was squarely on the table. Promised income tax cuts were delivered—a pot of small business get-out-of-the-house-as-employer payroll benefit taxes were pared back. There was more money for day care and day lunches.

The income tax reduction—which is partly clawed back for middle-class Canadians by the new half-a-cent keep—is the most cynically political provision of all. There's no evidence that the tax cut will improve consumer confidence and spending, as Eves insists they will. In fact, the move is a bit of a gamble because it reduces revenue, and therefore fundability, if the economy—battered doubly—doesn't perform according to expectations.

All of this highlights a troubling, chronic condition: The essential problem with the budget process is that deficit reduction is a long game and politics is a short game. The provinces got into the hole in the first place because lavish public spending became the norm after the Second World War. And politicians were afraid of the voter backlash if they disrupted the flow of cash.

But now that voters have been jolted awake and fiscal responsibility has become fashionable, governments are scrambling to crank it all into one term. After years of buying the electorate's love with sweet, the focus has shifted to a diet of gruel, and any truce is a casualty of interest. And even when voters are offered—in Ontario—tax cuts, many don't even want them any more. Isn't that ironic?

The real reason of this shift goes, how-

Business NOTES

FAMILY TRUST LOOPHOLE

Revenue Minister Jean Charest says she will consider legislation to stop Canadians from moving assets out of the country without paying estate taxes. Earlier, Ontario General David Desautels revealed that two large trusts controlled by a single family had, with the approval of senior Revenue Canada officials, transferred \$2 billion in assets out of the country in 1988 and 1991 without paying tax. Desautels criticized the department's decision but did not identify the family.

GREYHOUND GROUNDED

A federal agency is studying a firm in its opposition to Greyhound Air, a proposed new discount airline that began advertising and selling seats to the public earlier this year. The National Transportation Agency has twice refused to license the airline on the grounds that it violates Canadian foreign ownership rules. Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd. is 51 per cent controlled by U.S.-based Dole Corp.

WORKERS REJECT UNION

Employees at a Wal-Mart Canada Inc. store in Windsor, Ont., voted 101 to 43 against joining a union. The decision followed a high-profile organizing drive by the United Steelworkers of America, Wal-Mart, based in Bentonville, Ark., has successfully fought to keep unions out of its stores since the company's founding in 1962.

JOBS, JOBS, JOBS

The pace of job creation in Canada increased in April even though the unemployment rate rose to 9.4 per cent from 9.2 per cent in March. The seemingly contradictory evidence is a result of what Statistics Canada calls "discouraged workers" returning to the job market in search of employment. The federal agency says that an estimated 40,000 jobs were created in April, compared with a monthly average of 34,000 since November.

A THREAT TO LEAVE

The head of one of the country's largest associations says it will move its head office out of Windsor if Quebecers vote to secede from Canada. BGE Inc. chairman Louie (Red) Wilson told the company's annual meeting that he now believes Quebec secession is a reality. He says that Canada's policy of fostering openness, competition, and as well as Northern Telecom and a large real estate portfolio.



Testing the system in Toronto, everything but could, hard cash

Wired to the banks

First, there was cash from a machine, then, bill payment by telephone. Now, consumers have the option of doing their banking by home computer. London, Ontario-based Canada Trust Co. has become the first major financial institution in the country to provide personal computer banking for its cus-

tomers. The company last week unveiled CTS Connect, a software package that allows computer owners to deal in by modem and perform most of their normal banking activities: paying bills, transferring funds and wiring cheques, but not withdrawing cash. The system also allows customers to obtain information about their investments, loans and mortgages, all of which will be automatically updated each time they connect with the service. Another feature allows second-bank holders to send e-mail to bank staff. Most other banks are planning to introduce similar programs soon. Chuck Housell, vice-president of distribution development at Canada Trust, says the company is making customers' lives as getting increasingly hectic and demanding, they are looking to technology to play a role in helping them," he says. After a free three-month trial, the service will cost \$7.95 a month.

Sending the wrong signal

Editorialists Air Canada of Canada have cancelled a 10-page ad campaign that featured an Indian chief standing next to a white businessman in a first-class airline seat. Under the headline "Sitting Comfortably?" the magazine ad claimed that "business chiefs get more



Air Canada advertisement: reinforcing racial stereotypes

Mercredi explained: "It also reinforces the racial stereotypes that Indians are lazy." Air Canada officials apologized for the advertisement, acknowledging that it was "too provocative."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Opening up the skies

Two Canadian companies are going head-to-head in a battle for the country's first "parking spots" for direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) services. Edmonton-based Shaw Communications Inc. says it will spend as much as \$800 million to launch two satellite slots if it receives approval from the federal government. This fully supports the Canadian government's policy of fostering open competition, said president Jim Shaw Jr., noting

Shaw's claim to be a major player in the Canadian DBS market. However, says of its already signed \$1.5-billion deal with Telecommunications Inc. of Burnaby to launch two new satellites later this year. Shaw is also trying for the two remaining slots by also offering to approve a deal with U.S.-based Hughes Network Systems. Shaw said 50 per cent of the capacity of one of its Anik II satellites was under this year. Under rules established by the Canadian International Telecommunications Commission, Canada is entitled to a total of six orbit positions for direct-broadcast satellites.



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Peter C. Newman

CP Ltd.: Betting on the West's dominance

Exactly 20 years ago, two ambitious 35-year-olds set up shop on an Air Canada flight from Montreal to Vancouver, exchanging dreams. They were best friends, had simultaneously attended McGill University, hailed from solidly middle-class Westmount stock, and desperately wanted to become big shots. John Cleghorn, then beginning his climb as a partner in the Royal Bank, confided to his companion that someday he intended to run Canada's largest financial institution. David O'Brien, a fledgling Montreal trial lawyer, had an even higher aim—to take charge of what was then Canada's dominant corporation, the Canadian Pacific.

Earlier this year, Cleghorn achieved his objective, succeeding Allan Taylor as chairman and CEO of the Royal Bank, earlier this month, O'Brien entered his own utopia when he was named chairman and CEO of Canadian Pacific Ltd. Not surprisingly, Cleghorn immediately appointed O'Brien a director of the Royal Bank. More importantly, Cleghorn will succeed Taylor on the CP board and occupy a seat traditionally held by Royal Bank chairmen: the Canadian Establishment abides.

O'Brien breaks the mould of previous CP chief executives who were promoted after a lifetime of service to the railway; he spent less than a year with the parent company though he previously headed its oil subsidiaries, Petro-Canada Petroleum Ltd. "I'm astounded to find myself where I am," he told me in a Calgary interview recently. "It is, of course, a very historic company that even now has interesting breadth to it, but also some serious challenges that have nothing to do with its past, but everything to do with its future. We really have to focus on our competitive global position if we're going to survive."

While Canadian Pacific seems to be on the right track now, its immediate past record has been dismal. In the past 12 months it has written off \$1.1 billion, including \$127 million on its United telephone investment and \$551 million for now lost estate deals by its Marathon subsidiary. Over the past decade, the company has eroded \$2.8 billion, nearly at a loss, from its previous airline, forestry, steel, metal mining, food processing and trucking ventures, reducing assets from \$80 billion to \$16 billion. "CP has squandered half most of the past decade," O'Brien admits. "What happened was that when the people who had previously run a company whose every move was regulated by federal agencies tried to expand beyond their base, they ran into a radically different mentality and failed in the open marketplace. It's a very different game. But we're left with a pretty good portfolio, though it may still be too large."

O'Brien's most dramatic decision during his earlier 14-month stint as CP president was to move its headquarters from Montreal to Calgary. "If you really look at it," he says, "we have become a western-based company. Our Montreal location had very much more to do

with the original financing of the company than with any of the contemporary realities. Even historically, the Canadian Pacific Railway opened up the West and brought British Columbia into Confederation, Calgary and Vancouver were founded by the railway. Because we now operate mostly in the West, it was important to get CP Ltd. together, all in one place—and Calgary is the right place."

CP Ltd.'s declining eastern rail system, which operates as far west as Toronto, Detroit and Chicago and into the northwestern United States, is what really remains to be run out of Montreal's Windsor Station by a skeleton staff. Nearly three-quarters of CP Ltd.'s revenues now flow from its system west of the Great Lakes and down into the midwestern United States, through its productivity is only two-thirds that of its U.S. competitors. O'Brien says a quarter of its branch network in both the West and the East will be sold or abandoned in the next few years.

Canadian Pacific's shipping operation, 17 deep-sea merchant vessels that constitute the largest—and most profitable—fleet of container ships regularly crossing the Atlantic, was run from Montreal.

Under O'Brien, Canadian Pacific's 12 layers of management have been reduced to six, but the company is still downsizing. Marathon plans to sell \$1 billion worth of its North American shopping centres over the next year, as well as several office buildings. While it owns some great properties, real estate remains the company's most troubled division, making up 30 per cent of its debt. Eventually, O'Brien says Marathon will own properties only in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

O'Brien plans to spend nearly \$2 billion repurchasing Canadian Pacific's rail facilities, modernizing its B.C. bottlenecks in Windsor and Vancouver, expanding its Portland coal operation, and pumping more capital into its most successful operation, PacifiCan, which is second only to Imperial Oil as Canada's largest producer of oil.

There was a time when the CPR all but ran Canada. In Montreal, you arrived aboard a CP steamship, stayed in a CP hotel, got in touch with people through CP telegraph, travelled by train on a CP train, and probably bought a farm through one of the CPR's land agents. The company was so pervasive that its impact was best caught in an apocryphal oath supposed to have been uttered by a western Canadian farmer: He returns home one afternoon to find that a hailstorm has ruined his crops, his house has been struck by lightning, and his wife has run away with the hired man. He respects the climate, runs out to the highest point of which of his livestock, shakes his fist at heaven, and utters "GOD DAMN the CPR."

Canadians today aren't saying "God bless the CPR," but lest they've stopped shaking their fists at the company. If David O'Brien has his way, western Canadians will recognize their one-time egotist as a welcome and creative player in the West's inevitable march to economic greatness.

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TV that protects the North from the South

Inuit broadcasters try to preserve a language

It may be Baffin Island, but on the television that's the global village calling. The supper hour news from Detroit is regarded taverns with the loudness on the latest midtown sipping. On another channel, Homer Simpson is swelling beer in reruns. And on the same network, a semi-clothed Demi Moore is forlornly left disheveled on a hapless Michael Douglas. But amidst the blizzards, drinking and sexual fireworks, another program stands out, as much for its wholesomeness as its distinctive language. On the TV Northern Canada network, several families of Inuit, dressed in traditional caribou coats and walrus boots, are spending a day out on the sun-drenched tundra. To the outside, their conversation is indecipherable—the program is broadcast entirely in Inuktitut. But they seem to be enjoying themselves.

Such programming is a staple of the Inuit Broadcasting Corp., a production company—with both government and private funding—whose shows first went on the air in 1982. The largest producer of Inuit programs in Canada, IBC was established after community leaders expressed fears that the Inuit language and culture were being overwhelmed



Journe (left): IBC film crew at Baker Lake, N.W.T.—the place of killing and strong use, a day on the tundra

on an influx of "southern" broadcasting. Initially, the threat consisted of CBC, which, following the launching of the Inuit Broadcasting Corp. in 1982, began to send its signal into even the remotest and most isolated settlements in the High Arctic. Since then, the steady introduction of cable television has radically increased viewers' choices—to the point that in larger centers like Iqaluit, a community of 4,000 on the southern tip of Baffin Island, residents can now subscribe to more than 20 channels beamed from such distant places as Atlanta, Chicago and Toledo, Ohio. But despite such competition—and recent massive cutbacks in its funding by Ottawa—IBC has managed to carve out a small but vital broadcasting niche in the North. "With IBC, people have been able to use their language being used, their culture and traditions being projected onto the screen," says veteran Inuit politician John Amagook. "The other channels are a novelty for a while, but the novelty wears off."

IBC's programs are somewhat, though somewhat and respectful of local realities. For example, the broadcaster has a policy against producing any shows that prominently feature a person who has died within the last year, for fear of offending the relatives of the deceased. And while the content may seem tame and the production values somewhat when compared to the slick

programming beamed in from the South, IBC appears to have a loyal following. Audien surveys show that about 90 per cent of all Inuit watch between one and three hours of IBC's five-hour-week schedule.

Pamela Journe, IBC's 32-year-old director of network programming, maintains that the broadcaster has played a crucial role for its generation of viewers. In a recent interview, Journe recalled that, as a teenager, he spoke with his friends only in English and watched mostly sports programs and American sitcoms. "Without IBC I could have easily lost the knowledge of traditional ways," says Journe. "I probably would have forgotten my own language as well."

In its first decade of operation, IBC's camera crews travelled as far afield as Ethiopia to see how money raised by Inuit communities was being used to help famine victims, and to Liberia, to document how the Inuit there were living after the breakup of the Soviet Union. Such ventures, though, are becoming increasingly rare as IBC scrambles to cope with the funding cuts from Ottawa, which provides about 65 per cent of its annual operating budget. Between 1990 and 1996, federal funding for IBC dropped from \$2.5 million to \$1.6 million—a 36-per-cent cut. The federal budget in March contained news of a further \$250,000 in cuts, which has left the broadcaster facing an uncertain future of options, including a temporary shutdown, a funding appeal and layoffs. Four people have already lost their jobs.

The latest budget cuts are another blow to the morale of IBC's 60 employees, who for years have endured relatively low salaries and no benefits. IBC executive director Debbie Bruneau says that since the budget announcements, two staffers have quit—including one production assistant who found a job as a receptionist that paid her twice as much. "People are extremely discouraged," says Bruneau. "They are concerned that yet again they are being asked to do more work for less money. Even more troubling, she adds, is the possibility that Ottawa might eventually divest itself of any responsibility for supporting aboriginal broadcasters. If that happens, Homer Simpson and Demi Moore would have the Arctic all over us in three weeks."

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HARVEY HIRSHMAN is in Iqaluit

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An assisted suicide raises the issue anew

The end came last week in the Michigan community of Farmington Hills, northwest of Detroit. Austin Bastable, a 53-year-old Canadian whose body had been crippled by multiple sclerosis, sat with a noose over his face. Umpie has left hand—one of the few parts of his body he could still control—Bastable flipped a switch to send deadly carbon monoxide flowing into his lungs. Three minutes later, it was over. "I heard his last breath—a gasp," said Brian Kevlin, a friend of Bastable's. "He twitched a bit, then he was gone." Bastable's wife, Nina, was there as he died, and, by all accounts, so were several doctors, including Jack Kevorkian, the Detroit physician who has admitted helping 27 other people to end their lives. In his last years, Bastable had

conspired for the legalization of physician-assisted suicide. Friends said he left cramped when Prime Minister Jean Chrétien avoided meeting him at an Ontario Liberal party convention in Windsor in April. Speaking on a videotape recorded just days before he died, Bastable said his death was a blow for freedom "not just for myself, but for every rational Canadian who someday may wish to have a choice in how they will die."

The Windsor resident's dramatic death prompted an investigation by the

Farmington Hills police department. A death certificate said Bastable died of "autohomicide," a term Kevorkian uses for assisted suicide. The case also gave new impetus to the shimmering debate in Canada over whether assisted suicide and its thousands for people in the advanced stages of painful diseases should, under certain conditions, be legal. That cause, says John Roberson, executive director of the Victorian Rights to Die Society of Canada, dominated the closing days of Bastable's life. "He was staying alive only to have a poll."



Bastable's video message: sitting a blow for every rational Canadian



More than one hundred million dollars donated by its members for youth, church and community activities last year. Nearly fifty million hours of volunteer service given by its members and families in local communities—to support the needy, the disabled, and the victims of disaster. One of the largest supporters of Special Olympics. The Knights of Columbus are on a quest that began over a century ago: to ensure a better world for families everywhere.

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LIFE

cial impact," Hudson told a Toronto news conference. "He wanted his death to have meaning."

According to Hudson, Bussable decided to kill himself because of the worsening ravages of MS, a disease that attacks the brain and spinal cord. The British-born former anti-and-the nature approached death under the circumstances favored by proponents of legal, physician-assisted suicide. At the house in Parksville Hills owned by a member of a U.S. right-to-die group, Kevorkian and other doctors questioned Bussable about his physical and mental condition. According to a witness, Kevorkian repeatedly asked Bussable, "Are you sure you want to do this?"

It was not clear what role Kevorkian played in Bussable's death, but his involvement could lead to further legal problems for the retired pathologist. Kevorkian was twice acquitted by Michigan juries on charges of helping people to end their lives—and a verdict was expected this week in Pontiac, outside Detroit, where he was tried again on charges of assisting in two 1993 suicides. At one point during the latest trial, Kevorkian, who was free on bail, appeared in court wearing Colleton's knee braces and a white wig to protest being tried under laws that he considers archaic.

In Canada, challenges to the existing law—the Criminal Code makes counselling or helping someone to commit suicide punishable by up to 14 years in prison—so far have gone nowhere. In a 5-4 decision in September, 1995, the Supreme Court of Canada rejected an appeal for a legal assisted suicide by Sue Rodriguez, the Victoria woman stricken by crippling Lou Gehrig's disease. Five months later, Rodriguez died after drinking a mixture of morphine and sedatives with the help of an unlicensed doctor, an charge has been laid in the case. And last June, a Senate committee that looked into the issue recommended no changes in the law governing euthanasia and assisted suicide.

Yet if the law is not changed, says Anne Mallen, a Victoria-based writer whose book on the rights-to-die debate, *Twenty Dead*, was published last week, "we risk leaving our existing laws becoming unenforceable—and euthanasia and assisted suicide taking place surreptitiously without proper controls." But many proponents of euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide think these are subjects that Canadian politicians would rather avoid. "They are them as being taken with moral and religious issues," says Bernard Williams, a University of Toronto law professor. "With nothing that will serve any party's political agenda." Which can only mean that desperate Canadians like Austin Bussable will continue to seek their own means of escape from lives of torment and despair.

MARK NICHOLS



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Brave New Schools

Welcome to the crowded classroom of '96, where innovation is the key to success

BY VICTOR DWYER

It is one of the first warm days of spring in the playground at W. R. Best Memorial Public School in Oakville, Ont., and with only seven weeks until the end of classes, the mood is one of relief at the end of a long winter. But just inside the school's front doors, in the tiny, cluttered office of principal Doug Bailey, the mood is anything but light. Sitting on Bailey's sports metal desk, beside piles of paperwork and a humming copier, is the list of his school's share of \$20 million in budget cuts, brought down three days earlier by trustees at the Simcoe County Board of Education. Bailey goes down the list. Junior kindergarten—gone. Classes in home economics and industrial arts folded this fall, to be recreated one year later. Spending for textbooks, art supplies and sports equipment, reduced 33 per cent. Looking up from his desk, Bailey points out that those cuts come on the heels of a three-year budget freeze that increased class sizes and sharply curtailed students' access to speech therapists and social workers. "I just don't think schools can be stretched this way," says Bailey, "without suffering long-term damage." Preservice volunteer Dorothy Chase, who has children in grades 1 and 3 at the school, echoes Bailey's frustration. "The cuts just don't seem to end," says Chase. "And the bottom line is that they affect every kid out there."

Welcome to the Class of '96, a doomsday world where just about the only thing growing is a sense of frustration. Across Canada, schools are weathering an unrelenting assault on their fiscal resources. In the past three years, Alberta has chipped \$224 million from public education, pinning class sizes up across the province and forcing the closure of some programs for students with special needs. Since 1994, Nova Scotia has eliminated 344 teaching positions—a 7.4-percent reduction in a time when enrollment has dipped just one per cent. Meanwhile, Ontario's \$100-million midday snack reduction is teachers' preparation time, the elimination of junior kindergarten in roughly one-third of all public schools, and cuts



Overstuffed students: an attempt to rescue the chronic no-shows

to everything from school psychologists to gifted programs. Last week, the Canadian School Boards Association issued what it called a "challenge paper" to the Council of Ministers of Education, in which it charged that "political expediency" and "income priorities" rather than the best interest of students, are now driving public education.

At the same time, teachers report that they feel less like educators than emotional baggage handlers—no crowd control off-

ers. Between 1989 and 1993, the number of Canadian families earning less than \$40,000 jumped 26 per cent, to include two of every five; the median family income for those with children under 18 fell \$5,000. According to the Veale Institute, a national organization that monitors family trends, seven of every 10 two-parent families require two wage-earners to make ends meet—compared with only three two decades ago. Teachers report that the fallout from that high-pressure, downsizing world leads

at their feet every day students with short attention spans and shorter fuses, most of them skeptical about the needs of hard work is a time of crushing expectations. The poverty rate among Canadian children also rose between 1989 and 1993—55 per cent. And studies now show that between 25 and 40 per cent of children are starting school with at least one identifiable learning difficulty or significant behavioral problem, from dyslexia to attention deficit disorder. For students with two or more so-called demographic risk factors, such as a low-income family or single parent, the figure may be as high as 50 per cent. Says Don Kesting, director of the Human Development Program at the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, an organization that analyzes obstacles to social and economic development: "It is not at all clear that schools as we know them are in a position to cope with what every study shows to be an increasing levels of increasingly troubled kids."

Meanwhile, vast numbers of parents have lost patience with a profession that focuses too little on service, and too much on the paychecks and perks of its members. Who else, they ask, can make up to \$65,000 working nine months of the year? Confronted by a litany of teacher complaints, they have a simple response: wake up and smell the '90s. More than ever, they are frustrated with a system in which they feel patronized and stone-walled on a roll of phones, from the teaching of phonics to the desecration of parent-teacher conferences. "We were so successful last year when the Toronto Teachers' Federation rejected outright a proposal by a city hall task force to open elementary schools one hour earlier—a move that would cut child care needs in the city by 25 per cent. 'The school staff,'" said federation president Frances Glendon, "was not willing to take it on." Says Mary Margaret Liang, a member of the Ontario Parent Council and the mother of three children in the Waterloo school district: "I think teachers need to start taking a look at the world around them. Every other sector is coming up with ways to save money while keeping its focus on the customer. Many teachers seem oblivious to that."

Indeed, so grim is the economic picture that it appears to be propelling a new openness to change—innovation born, at least in part, of financial necessity. "We have to accept that governments did not create global competition, or the changes that are tearing the Canadian family upside down," says Kesting. "I think people are finally beginning to accept that these are social and community issues."

Many commentators are taking up the gauntlet, trying their luck with a string of new and inventive programs—such as meditation (page 32), kids helping kids with the prevention of violence (page 33), and tough love (page 36)—to make schools work. Other modest in size, and usually maintaining a local focus, they are drawing on the support of a range of players—from parents and students to police departments and private corporations—as an effort to ease the pressures on all sides and give schools and kids a fighting chance. "A lot of social issues are ending up at the teacher's desk that don't belong there," says John Bachman, president of the Waterloo, Ont.-based Organization for Quality Education, whose members include parents, teachers, principals and school board trustees from across Canada. "Rather than thinking teachers should handle all these problems, or have a monopoly on the solutions, I think there are all sides are

starting to see that it is time to let the walls down."

At the simplest level, that means inviting parents to take a greater role in changing schools and rebuilding their role in a changing world. British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec have introduced or planned legislation requiring every school principal to establish so-called parent advisory councils—elected bodies that meet regularly with teachers and administrators. In New Brunswick, such councils will now replace traditional school boards according to a new plan approved by Education Minister James Lockyer in February. Scheduled to be implemented by 1997, the scheme calls for the election of parent councils at every school, which will in turn send representatives to 15 district councils as well as two new parent-led provincial bodies of education—one English, one French. Parents are doing the proposing, which will also save costs, a tentative thumbs-up. "It would mean a big commitment of time, and at some time is what you don't have enough of," says Carolyn Parent, a parent at Saint John, N.B., whose two sons attend school in nearby Hampton. "But it should also drive out those parents who aren't most committed to change. And positive change is what we need."

In downtown Calgary, teachers have worked with private industry to devise a novel solution to the problems confronting working parents. Last September, the W. R. Garfield Work-site School was opened on the ground floor of the Len Werry Building, to be used by 1,700 employees of AGT Ltd., the privately owned telephone company. AGT covered the \$200,000

in renovation costs, while staff salaries are paid by the Calgary Public School Board. The students are enrolled in classes ranging from kindergarten to Grade 3. For parents, the school's location means more time with their kids—and less if presumed. "There's traditionally a lot of stress associated with getting kids to school, commuting downtown, and then picking them up," says Stuart Walker, AGT's manager of human resources. Walker says his kids in Grade 3 at the school, and the two share lunch once or twice a week. "It gives us a chance just to talk," says Walker. "I think it lowers the day-to-day stress levels for us both."

Other schools are taking a different approach in forging stronger links with parents. One of these is Sunset Park Public School in North Bay, Ont. In the early 1990s, we began noticing that a lot of kids were coming to school with signs showing more symptoms of stress and anxiety," says principal Bob Ferron. "But we realized we couldn't do a direct job by getting to know the students alone. We had to make parents a part of the solution."

To accomplish that, teachers worked with a local public health nurse to create a parent drop-in centre. It now hosts meetings, with the parents acting the adults, every week. And it extends invitations to parents of troubled children who will be enrolling at Sunset Park in later years—something Ferron calls a "front-end loading" of that parent-consult philosophy. The centre's location means that teachers and parents keep a regular touch about the four points of students' personal and academic progress. "It may sound elementary," says the principal, "but it's more critical than ever that both groups be involved in order to make that kind of connection with the jobs of the other."

For many families, especially those with two wage-earners,



Helping the family in being current on their dues.

How do schools cope with a growing number of increasingly troubled kids?

the most difficult time is not when school is in, but when it's out. "In many instances, child care in these families needs kids looking after kids, and that means peer pressure rules the day," says Noel Ferron, a member of the board of Kitchener, a program run jointly by four elementary schools in Vancouver's tough east-end Broadway Corridor. Funded in part by the Vancouver School Board, and with donations from such companies as Wood Gundy Inc. and Coopers & Lybrand, KidSafe keeps students open throughout the summer holidays, plus the Christmas and spring breaks. Students can take literacy and computer programs, learn to deal with literacy, or simply find a place to hang out with adult supervision. Noting that the program serves roughly 300 children—"the equivalent of a medium-sized elementary school"—Dore Short, principal of Queen Alexandra Elementary School, says that teachers have noticed a definite improvement in many students since KidSafe was launched last year. "There weren't nearly as many of the stresses we associate with the beginning of the year—the outdoors, the bad behavior, the no-shows—because so many of the players who would create those stresses never left the school."

Some of the more novel educational experiments are geared for those who have already turned their backs on education—the 16 to 20 per cent who drop out every year. Winnipeg's Gateway Bell Off Campus School is located in four small rooms, right next door to the Portage Place mall, at the hub of the city's new public transit system. Loosely affiliated with a public high school across several blocks away, the school takes students from across Winnipeg who have gone off the rails—two of the current crop

PLAYGROUND MEDIATION

of 36 kids in the upper-middle-class Tuxedo neighbourhood. "These kids are far from innocent," says teacher Jan Shaw. "but many of them have been dealt a pretty bad hand." Some are referred by social agencies, but 90 per cent walk through the door on their own.

Although Shaw tries to keep in close contact with parents—and if necessary with welfare officials and probation officers—Off Campus places few restrictions on students. "We figure that if the coke has been burnt," says Shaw, "you don't turn up the oven." Students may show up any time between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. and stay as many days as they want. Grade 11 student Lisa Peze, 18, the mother of six-month-old Brandon, says that approach is what convinced her to head back to high school, drop the alcohol. "At my old school, I couldn't bring him to class when the other fell through, or leave when he was sick," says Peze. "I really do want to make it through, but I couldn't where I went before."

In Kingston, Ont., near Toronto, teachers Bill Hoffman and Nicholas Kotz have taken the opposite approach. They

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Helping the child to be involved.

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COVER

an active part in classroom activities, and hand in every assignment on time. "You have to want to get your life back in order," says Quinn. "But morning you do, they're letting you in to get going. They don't let you slip away." The program is funded through an unusual agreement reached with teachers at St. Thomas Aquinas, who allowed their own class sizes to grow marginally so that Steward could try his hand with students The Quins and Adams. "It's not pure altruism by any means," says Heffernan. "When the staff sees who I'll be taking off their hands, they know right away that they'll have more energy for the rest of the crowd."

Indeed, there is a growing recognition that teachers need help to keep the crowd in line. Ironically, that reality hit home in Ottawa during a teachers' strike in 1992. "With 25,000 kids out of school," recalls Don Wiseman, chief of social services for the Ottawa Board of Education, "traditional wisdom was that we would see more youth crime in the city." In fact, there was a dramatic decline. "Without schools," says Wiseman, "kids seemed to lose many of the channels through which they planned and committed crimes."

The lesson for educators was clear: when school was in, greater co-operation with the police was vital. That was not, at first, an easy task. Principals had long been reluctant to see police cruisers parked in their schoolyards. "And unless crimes were exceptionally violent," says Wiseman, "the police tended to see them as our problem." But gradually, the two sides have joined forces—and implemented a strong police presence in public schools across the city. In all, 23 so-called school resource officers are each responsible for patrolling between six and seven schools. Spending roughly 20 hours a month at each, they conduct investigations of everything from locker thefts to assaults. And both work closely with student mediators—now a respected means of violence prevention at schools across the country—who are trained to intervene in minor disputes, and to keep an eye out for potential trouble.

For Sgt. John Maize, who runs the Community Services Unit in charge of Education Programs at the Metropolitan Toronto police, there is another important reason for putting police inside schools. With officers assigned to both elementary and secondary schools, Maize says that his main goal is to keep victims from turning to crime themselves. "Working on their own, teachers and principals often found they had time to do little else than grieve over the actions of bad kids," says Maize. "When adults do that, victims cry. Screw this, I'll take care of business myself." As a result, he says, school violence has been allowed to escalate in recent years. Maize's officers work with teachers and principals to ensure a tough, public approach to kids who commit crime, sometimes risking arrests at lunchtime or right after school, when hallways and schoolyards are crowded.

As the nearby Scarborough Board of Education, trustees have given teachers another vital weapon in the battle to keep control of their schools: a zero-violence policy on violence. In

Wilder with her Jones and classmates: the novel solution of placing a school in the workplace

place since 1994, it requires principals to report every incident who threatens or assaults students with a range of weapons—mostly guns or knives. The board, in turn, holds a hearing and determines the student's fate.

That law-and-order approach appears to be making Scarborough's schools a safer place to learn. Just prior to the policy's introduction, there was an average of 26 incidents a month involving weapons throughout the board, of which roughly 20 per cent were assaults. That number has since dropped to 10 a month, of which only five per cent are assaults. And for students who are sent packing—26 to date—the board offers an intensive last-chance program of tutoring and individual and group counselling. "Call it hardline," says Bob Bledso, superintendent of student and community services. "But we have taken one major source of pressure off the backs of our schools."

Defining new ways to ease such pressures has become a critical part of every school's survival plan—all the more challenging, given the fiscal reality. Noting that the Toronto police force eliminated 386 of 5,000 positions last month, Maize is currently waiting to see the fallout for his in-school police program. Meanwhile, at Steward in Brimley, Heffernan fears that the unusual deal he has made with St. Thomas Aquinas could fall victim to deeper cuts if the province carries through with its promise to take an additional \$606 million from school budgets in 1997. "The cost is really tiny in the larger scheme of things," says Heffernan. "But we would be foolish to think that anything is safe."

Still, many on the front lines of learning say they have little choice but to forge ahead, even as the pressures bearing down on schools threaten to dent some of the brass. New attempts at change. "One thing we cannot do is just abandon our kids," says Heffernan. "These days, teachers may drop the ball with their more than we would like, and parents and kids will drop the ball, too. But more than ever, we have to figure out ways to make schools work for every student." In a world where stress has become a permanent part of the equation, that is a tall order.

With SANDRA KURBAN in Dublin and MELISSA MARSHALL in Halifax

Parents are taking a larger role in refitting schools for the future

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Just off a gravel side road, 35 km west of Barrie, Ont., sit eight weary portable classrooms, hunched in a semi-circle around a muddy driveway. The window frames are peeling and the steps are barely covered in faded AstroTurf. Attached to a post is a painted sign whose message proudly, if unconvincingly, defies the bleak surroundings. In bright gold letters on a maroon background, it announces: "Sheila Morrison College School—Utopia." The name and address are correct, but few students would call this paradise. Here, days start at 7 a.m. with rollcall and room inspection and end, 14 hours later, after a 2 1/2-hour study hall. Daily chores include dishwashing and vacuuming. Junk food is forbidden. And misbehavior is punished with a minimum of 10 minutes around the track. Admittedly, that is "spent years in public school in Ottawa talking at the back of the class." Grade 11 student Matt Willson describes his first week at Sheila Morrison as "sheer hell."

Alexander's first week
from hitting people
to hitting walls



Discipline Rules

When he told headmaster Scott Morrison that he "couldn't cope," he got a simple reply: "Yes, you can." Says Willson: "It sounds cheap, but this place really has turned me around. For my friends and me, public school was a big joke. Here, there's no time for jokes. It's work, work, work."

That determination to make kids work, and to reap the benefits of pride, is central to the philosophy of the Sheila Morrison school. Charging \$30,000 a year for tuition, room and board, it is, in effect, a private school of hard knocks. Its aim, to rescue kids who have floundered in the public system.

"Traditional private schools want the best and the brightest," says headmaster Scott Morrison. "We want the problems to fix."

Describing it as "a salvage operation," Sheila Morrison, mother of Scott, founded the school in 1977. She had begun her career as a teacher in a one-room schoolhouse in Red Rock, Ont., 100 km northwest of Thunder Bay, in 1958, and was a longtime advocate of stricter standards in child rearing and public education. The original campus was a derelict house in nearby Alliston, and accepted only boys, from grades 1 to 10. In 1982, she moved her school to the current location, opening the doors to girls as well. Although she retired from teaching several years ago, her 38-year-old son continues to subscribe to her old-school approach to education. Their philosophy, he says, can be boiled down to two simple phrases: "Academic success leads to good behavior" and "Discipline is not the enemy of enthusiasm."

In its 19 years of operation, the school has attracted students from every province and 15 countries. Upon arrival, each is given a battery of spelling, math and vocabulary tests. "If they are 14 and spelling at Grade 4 level," says Morrison, "we take them back to Grade 4. Then we use to bring them ahead two grade levels every year." With only 45 students, and a student-teacher ratio of 8:1, the job is made easier: "I worked in the public system for two years, and pretty much by necessity the

prevailing attitude was, 'You can't save everyone,'" says teacher Rob Campbell. "Here, you have the time to really teach, and to get to know the kids and what might be frustrating them."

For many, that tough-love approach seems to have worked. "I was a holy terror when I first got here," recalls Tabitha Alexander, 16, from Hope Valley, B.C. "I'd attack someone in the face even for a late entry pass." When Tabitha first arrived in 1992, she also punched holes in several walls. "My mom says she owns every wall in the girls' dorm," she says ruefully. Carol Alexander, who chose the school for "a study

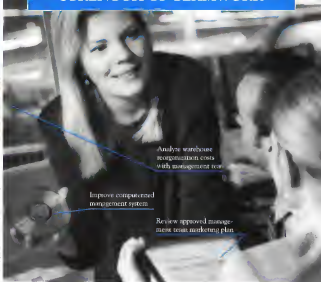
gapology 11-year-old operating at a Grade 3 level academically," accepted the cost of repairing those walls as part of the process of turning her daughter around and bringing her up to a Grade 11 level.

What helps Tabitha and others toe the line is the school's strict demerit-point system. Every year starts the week with 100 points, and needs between 150 and 180, depending on their age. To get a checked pass away from the demerit column. Spitting or swearing results in a loss of 50 points. Giving a short speech on current events over lunch can earn back 25. "And I allow them to have stories and tapes," says Morrison, "so I have something to confiscate if I really need the leverage."

Not every kid responds, some have left soon after arriving, or been expelled for continued bad behavior. But the vast majority stay—on average, between two and three years before reentering to the public system. "They all bitch at first, but must stick it out," says Morrison. Tabitha recalls her own reasons for doing so. "I basically learned to like the work, because it meant that I stopped being a loser," she says. "I went from hitting people to hitting walls to calming down." That may not be utopia, but for many, it opens a path to a brighter future.

VICTOR DOWIE in Utopia

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INTERNET ROOTS

Electronic genealogy is worth digging into

In 1816, William Agnew and Isabella Call met and fell in love on a British ship headed for the timber-rich forests of Atlantic Canada. With Isabella's father and seven siblings looking on, the captain married the couple before the ship docked. That shipboard romance spawned Scott Agnew's family line in North America, 11 generations ago. But until recently, Agnew, 37, who has spent 10 years researching his family history, remained unaware of William and Isabella's identities. "I didn't know who came over on the boat," said Agnew, who lives near Montreal, N.B. "I was stuck on the wrong name." Scott credits a genealogy newsgroup on the Internet with getting him started on his search in Las Vegas one by one-line request for help in the fall of 1994 and suggested he contact Stanley Agnew of San Francisco. Scott called the West Coast Agnew—and discovered that he was his grandfather's brother. His great-aunt then directed him to the provincial archives in Fredericton, where Scott found a handwritten account of William and Isabella's arrival in Canada. "It would have been years, if ever, before I stumbled onto this information," Scott said.

That story of family history has been one of North America's hottest hobbies ever since Alex Haley's popular 1976 book *Roots* sparked an explosion of interest in the subject. Twenty years later, the Internet is introducing a new generation of root diggers to the Web sites of genealogical societies and providing them with the opportunity to share information or even "meet" relatives on-line. Genealogy newsgroups cover the world, helping users trace Australian, African, Jewish or, as in Scott Agnew's case, British ancestors. Participating in a newsgroup is like gathering with a branch of friends to discuss a topic of mutual interest; users simply ask questions or answer ones that others post.

Family historians are often looking far afield, just the birth dates of dead relatives as they continually strive to put flesh on the bones of their research. Where are someone's landowners or ancestors? How did they travel? What trad-



itions did they follow? When John D'Alessandro of Burnie, Ont., recently asked why his Italian mother used to put three drops of olive oil in a dish of water and then light a match to it, he learned from several users that the oil was meant to act as a kind of incense for evil spirits in the home. Many Internet sites provide cultural information on a particular group of people or region. The Gathering of the Clans, for example, is devoted to "all things Scottish," including information on the Gaelic language, politics, history—and a recipe for haggis.

Surname lists, meanwhile, can share

excellent starting point that lists more than 300 links to worldwide genealogy sites

poets of genealogical research. The largest and most popular is the Roots Surname List, which indexes more than 90,000 family names. The site allows a user to look for a surname and then contact a corresponding researcher—or submit new details for a surname. Similar, more specific lists can help users trace Academics, Irish-Canadian or French-Canadian surnames. John Howell of Newry, Ont., maintains a Newfoundland and Labrador surname list called the Newfoundland & Labrador Genealogy Research Interests Forum. The page is a cross between a newsgroup and a surname list because, unlike the Roots Surname List, the Newfoundland-born Howell will often post very specific requests such as, "What is the relationship between the Madden, Driscoll and Redmond families in the 1840s?" Canadian genealogists can also track Howell for creating the Canadian Genealogy Resources page, which has links to dozens of Canadian genealogical societies and archives.

But users should not expect to access great grandmother's immigration records from three on-line home pages. Because of the tremendous time and cost required, brad- strapped organizations cannot put vital statistics, church records, books and other genealogical data on the Internet, says Laura Turnbull, spokesperson of the Alberta Genealogical Society. Still, she adds, "the Internet is making it much easier to locate the material so that you can organize your correspondence or travels." Seasoned genealogists like Turnbull offer a word of warning: researchers should not believe everything they read on the Internet. It is a good idea to double-check critical information—especially if it comes from sources claiming to be direct descendants of royalty, notorious criminals or George Washington. America's first president had no children of his own.

Genealogical Web sites on-line sharing

Roots Surname List
[http://www.surnames.com/~lennard/surnames/index.html] has nearly 100,000 surnames and the names of people researching them

George Archer's NetGuide
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CALENDAR

Arts, music and film festivals, cowboy poetry, opera and an exhibition of beaver-related artifacts

BRITISH COLUMBIA

May 22-26 B.C. Festival of the Arts, Victoria: More than 1,500 exciting artists from across the province take part in all six disciplines. Includes six exhibitions, five screenings, drama presentations, two jazz sessions and literary readings.

June 2 Well-Tempered Baroque, Holbrook Manor, Vancouver: The Early Music Festival chamber music by Bach, Lachis, Telemann and others, including harpsichord, Baroque lute, viola da gamba and Baroque violin.

ALBERTA

May 22-24 Dreamspinkers, Edmonton: An annual gathering featuring theatrical cultural performers. Films, art and food from as far afield as New Mexico and New Zealand.

June 24-26 Alberta Cowboy Poetry Association Gathering, The Bow Creek, Banff: By 50 cowboy poets and musicians are the main attraction at the gathering, which also features western artists and at times a cowboy church service.

SASKATCHEWAN

May 30-June 1 Music: Regina: The provincial capital's cultural festival showcases the crafts of skilled artisans, as well as music, dance and food from around the world.

MANITOBA

May 22-26 *Piddler on the Roof*, Centennial Concert Hall, Winnipeg: The enormously popular musical about Jewish villagers in Czarist Russia stars veteran actor, folk singer and political activist Theodore Bikel as Tevye.

ONTARIO

May 13-20 Milk International Children's Festival, Harbourfront Centre, Toronto: The 19th edition of North America's largest children's performing arts festival offers theatre, dance, music, storytelling and puppetry from 120 performers from Canada, the United States, Europe and Africa.

June 4-9 Toronto Worldwide Short Film Festival: The second annual festival features 120 international shorts in categories ranging from children's films to the Images Canada program, as well as workshops on such topics as securing funding and CD-ROM animation.

QUEBEC

May 26, 27, 30, June 1, 8, 9 Trois, Place Des Arts, Montreal: The Montreal Opera's production of Puccini's classic about a devoted political lieutenant's lusty American soprano Elizabeth Haddock. Song in Italian with English and French surtitles.

NEW BRUNSWICK

May 22-24 Cathedral Festival of the Arts, Fredericton: Concerts, recitals, art displays and children's events in the Gothic Revival splendor of the city's Christ Church Anglican Cathedral.

SPOTLIGHT

QUEBEC

June 14-16 Watson Grand Prix at Circuit Grand Prix, Miramichi: Montreal. The only Formula One race in North America attracts some of the world's best drivers, including Jacques Villeneuve of St-Jovite and Christian Fittus, who won the last race in the truck market for his father, who was killed in the Belgian Grand Prix in 1982.

NEW SCOTIA

May 19-June 2 Scotia Festival of Music, Dalhousie Arts Centre, Halifax: Well-known guest artists, such as composer-in-residence Oliver Knussen, provide young students from across North America with concerts, classes and lectures.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

May 19-Sept. 29 The Canadian Beaver Feat, Fiction and Fanciful, Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown: An exhibition of beaver-related artifacts to illustrate the influence of the national symbol on Canadian history and culture.

NEWFOUNDLAND

June 2 Spring Migration Bird Count, Terra Nova National Park: Local birders, assisted by visitors, take the annual census of returning migrants, primarily bald eagles, warblers and woodpeckers.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

June 6 Aurora Awards Gala Celebration, Northern Arts and Cultural Centre, Yellowknife: The last link group Tenlit and other northern musicians entertain during the annual award ceremony for excellence in performing arts by N.W.T. residents.

YUKON

May 22-26 Yukon Dance Festival, Yukon Arts Centre, Whitehorse: More than 300 dancers from across the territory, including the Dancers With Lashina troupe, compete for medals and trophies.

NEXT

A sampling of upcoming diversions

MOVIES

Shut It Up (R) Michael Caine recreates his role as Harry Palmer in a spy thriller about a high-speed car traveling from Moscow to Beijing.

Butterfly Kisses (A) A bloodier British version of the *Twins & Louise* story line, starring Amanda Plummer and Saskia Reeves.

Cold Comfort Farm (R) John Schlesinger directs a wicker unit (Jon McKellen, Joanne Whalley-Kilmer) about the 1930s culture of London high society and dreary rural life in Sussex.

VIDEO

Get Shorty (R) John Travolta plays it cool as a Miami-lime shark strong-arming his way into showbiz. A Hollywood satire of Hollywood, the film goes justice to the *Enten* Leonard novel.

Leaving Las Vegas (R) Academy Award-winner Nicolas Cage gives a hypnotic performance as a man intent on drinking his way to oblivion. *It Pained* (R) The movie that should have won the best picture of the year for 1995. In this tender tale, an Italian postman learns about romance from an exiled Italian poet.

BOOKS

Shiver (Jew) A.S. Byatt (*Pantheon House*): The Booker Prize-winning author sets her eye on the turmoil of 1940s England and focuses on Frederick, who is struggling through a divorce, and novelist Jude, who is fighting obscenity charges.

Goodman on the Trail of America's Most Wanted Serial Killer John Douglas (*Pocket Books*): This former FBI unit chief took only a month to pen a behind-the-scenes look at the 19-year quest for the *Yellowstone* and the eventual arrest of Theodore J. Kaczynski. **The Queen Library** Jackson Kayle Keeler (*HarperCollins*): The award-winning author's novel of love and betrayal follows Eve Chien on a 50-year journey of discovery, spanning Toronto to Rome, as she uncovers family secrets. **Working Dollars: The Velocity Savings Study** (Weaver) Gordon (Douglas & McIntyre): A notable critic tells the little-known story of the people who built the Vancouver credit union.

AUDIO

Cherish (Sound) Various: *Voices of Modernism* (Meridian) Dore, Dennis O'Connor, Kate Bush and others (BMG). Some leading artists continue a rich heritage.

Open Heart *Symphony Spirit of the West* (Wendy): Recorded live with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, a collection of songs designed for a symphonic treatment. **It's a Wonderful Christmas** (Meridian) Marcella with the English Chamber Orchestra, Anthony Newbery conductor (Polygram). A collection of Baroque hits for the classical trumpet.

Thriller at the Harbourside *The Treachery Map* (MCA). A new release from one of Canada's leading rock bands.

Travelling here could be hazardous to your health.

Whether you're travelling for business or pleasure, you can get hepatitis A anywhere on earth. It is the most common traveller's disease that can be prevented by a vaccine.

And the craver isn't staying home or booking only classy resorts. Because it lives in water, hepatitis A is dreadfully easy to catch. If you drink or eat something contaminated, like raw or undercooked seafood, there's a good chance you'll

get hepatitis A.

Up to 20% of visits and up in hospital with jaundice, persistent vomiting, diarrhea, fever and abdominal pain. Most miss on average of four weeks of work.

Also frightening. The symptoms usually don't appear for a month. Time enough to infect family and co-workers.

Because hepatitis A is a serious liver disease, the Canadian Liver Foundation supports the World

Health Organization's endorsement of vaccination prior to travel outside Canada, the U.S., western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Ask your doctor or travel clinic how just one vaccine can protect you against hepatitis A.

For more information, please call the Canadian Liver Foundation at 1-800-563-3483. It's hazardous around here.

CANADIAN LIVER FOUNDATION

People

Edited by
BARBARA WICKENS

Showing off with Chanel

It had all the trappings of a Paris fashion show: throbbing music, a well-heeled audience in designer duds, posing photographers and writhing models in the coming season's fashions. But the House of Chanel presented its 1996 fall-winter ready-to-wear collection in a different setting last week—Toronto. The event was a coup for the city's Mount Sinai Hospital, which raised more than \$700,000 from the black-tie extravaganza to fund a new maternal-infant health centre for premature and chronically ill babies. Whether it was the opportunity to do good, or to see and be seen, more than 1,000 guests paid \$500 or \$1,000 to attend. Among the big money crowd in attendance: Golden and Hilary Swanson (*George Washington* Ltd.), George and Susan Calton (*McDonald's Restaurant*), and Peter and Melanie Mark (*Black Gold Corp.*). Along with a quad dîner and dancing to live orchestras, the gala featured a live auction of such luxury items as a trip to Antarctica and a year's lease on a Jaguar. But it was all just an elegant pretense.



CHRISTOPHER YOUNG



Toronto's evening dress: black velvet gowns, Noyes in casual wear (left): fashion for fund-raising

to the shimmering Chanel show, featuring the newest generation of supermodels. They included Stella Tennant—backed by designer Karl Lagerfeld as Chanel's face of the '90s—and Nevea Noyes, recently chosen by *People* magazine as one of the 50 most beautiful people in the world. Said women's fashion editor Val Gibson of *The Toronto Star*: "This event was in what fashion is all about."

From clerking to the Cannes spotlight

Apart from portraying a foe in a high-school play, she had never acted before. But last week, **Kan Liu**, a 34-year-old Toronto, Ont. resident, was suddenly thrust into the spotlight at the Cannes International Film Festival as the star of *Lulu*, a Canadian film that premiered in the festival's official program. Liu, 21, playing a Vietnamese refugee who becomes a mail-order bride, actually spent a year in a refugee camp before immigrating to Canada.



Liu: no bad acting techniques

at the age of 5. Director Steven Kishor found her working in her mother's store in Toronto. "She had this quality of uncertainty—that real, natural life," says Kishor. "And no bad acting techniques." Liu, who co-stars with Canadian Clark Johnson (from TV's *Homeboys: Life on the Street*), cannot believe her luck. "It's an impossible dream, yet here I am," she muses, picking at a protein salad in the Mediterranean sun. "This was a chance to be something I never thought I could be." Canada's presence at Cannes, meanwhile, has its drama this week with the premiere of David Cronenberg's *Crash*, starring Holly Hunter and James Spader. A provocative story of characters sexually obsessed with car wrecks, *Crash* seems guaranteed to make a splash.

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Making the mission possible

For an actor who is not exactly a household name, **Henry Cavill** took a bit of a risk. Carrying 37, turned down the first role that director Brian De Palma offered him in *Mission: Impossible*—even though the movie version of the popular 1960s TV show, which opens May 22 starring Tom Cruise, has Hollywood blockbuster stamped all over it. The Toronto-born Cavill felt that the character was too similar to the "hot senior" CIA agent he played in 1996's *Clear and Present Danger*. Fortunately, De Palma then offered him the role of Kintzler, which Cavill gladly accepted. "Kintzler is a little more rounded," he says. "Well, elliptical, really." As Kintzler, Cavill alters the famous phrase: "You mission, should you decide to accept it." Cavill says he was surprised that sequence was filmed in just a few hours. (Unlike in the TV show, the character actually appears on screen.) "Those words are revered," he jokes. "I wanted to spend three days in the studio to get them right."



Cavill: revised words

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Books

A passage to Pakistan

Christopher Ondaatje retraces his hero's steps

Perched on the edge of a chair in his Toronto hotel room, Christopher Ondaatje is talking fast. He switches topics in mid-sentence, asks a question and answers it in the same breath. If he could bottle his enthusiasm and sell it, he would be even richer than he is. The 63-year-old author, filmmaker and former Bay Street banker was holding forth recently on one of his favorite topics, Sir Richard Burton, the great Victorian explorer, author, linguist—and the focus of Ondaatje's new book, *Steeds Battered: A Journey in the Footsteps of Captain Sir Richard Burton* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$29.95). The study focuses on seven formative years the young Burton spent in the North

regional of what was then northwestern India (and today is northern Pakistan), long before he became famous for his African expeditions and his travel books. According to Ondaatje, who now lives mostly in England, many Burton experts have unjustly ignored this period. "Those years are absolutely the key to understanding him," Ondaatje says. "It was then that the East really took hold of him—when he developed his passion for other cultures."

Ondaatje is the author of five previous books, including his childhood memoir, *The Englishman's Boy* (Knopf, \$24.95), and a novel, *The Englishman's Boy* (Knopf, \$24.95). He is also a filmmaker, and his latest work, *The Englishman's Boy* (Knopf, \$24.95), is a film about a young boy who is taken to England by his father, a British diplomat, and ends up in a boarding school.

Ondaatje, emerging connects into Hindu temples, emerging travels



hunting in rivers. "I've flirted with them with my camera," he says, "and they've done extraordinary things for me, including taking off a good many of my clothes."

An aim of Ondaatje's is to bring Burton all his adult life. He was reputed to have had many sexual adventures in the East—though, after his 1861 marriage to the staunchly Roman Catholic Isabel Arundell, he apparently remained monogamous. As Ondaatje points out, Burton was a late romantic, a renegade and lover at odds with the commercial spirit of his times. Ondaatje happily concedes that he, too, is "an outsider, a maverick"—though of a decidedly commercial kind. The son, sleep with novelist Michael Ondaatje, of an impoverished, alcoholic plantation manager in Sri Lanka, he arrived in Canada via England in 1965 with only \$12 in his pocket. Plunging

into publishing and the Bay Street stock-trading jungle ("I made myself into this animal of the financial system," he recalls), he eventually helped to found the successful brokerage firm of Loewen, Ondaatje, McCreath & Co Ltd. But since 1966, Ondaatje has been steadily diverting himself of his commercial interests—worth an estimated \$25 million. "To be a success in business, you must be selfish," he says. "And I admit, I was selfish. But I think the things I want to do now are unselfish."

One of those things is working over the charitable Ondaatje Foundation, which has contributed millions to education, health, science, mostly in Canada, Bermuda and England—the three places where he and his wife, Valda, maintain homes. He also plans to research a book about the adventures of Burton and his fellow explorers in Africa—which, for Ondaatje, means following their routes, often through countryside made

dangerous by the presence of refugees and bandits. Ondaatje seems to lack the wastefulness of writers obsessed by money-rich people. "I'm from the wild," he says, moving aside any suggestion that he is a physical danger is reckless or unusual. It is an enigmatic phrase, suggesting a supreme confidence in his survival abilities. "If there's anything I've taught myself, it's the judgment of risk," he says. "I don't want to be without risk."

Ondaatje's flow of words comes to an abrupt halt when he is questioned about what fear he would ask Burton, were the explorer alive today. "I would beg him to be allowed to take the photographs to illustrate his manuscripts," says Ondaatje, after a long pause. "If I could do that, I would die."

JOHN HEMMEL

Lining up to fill the 100-channel universe

The CRTC hears 40 proposals for new outlets

Is the 100-channel universe, there will be something for everybody. Video games on channel 99, science programming over an 83, children's shows on channel 84, the latest computer news on 82. Better yet, cable subscribers will be able to pick and pay for individual services instead of having to sign up for a package of channels, some of which they may not want. Television, in this scenario, will be a high-tech, consumer-friendly product, with strong Canadian programming available cheaply, efficiently and interactively. The question is: will it ever happen?

As the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) began hearings last week to consider a new batch of specialty channel applications, the answer to that question seemed to be a resounding "maybe." The 40 applications represent a cross-section of programming choices, everything from children's fare, comedy and mystery to headline news, regional sports and computers—and even a horse-racing channel. But as the hearings began, there was no consensus among the applicants, the CRTC and cable companies on how many services there would be for new stations. "The million-dollar question," says Genta Stuart of Norbidity Group Ltd., an Ottawa-based telecommunications consulting firm, "is how many applications will be granted, and where they will be placed?"

That is up to the CRTC. But beyond the competing interests of the applicants, technology is further complicating the commission's task. For one thing, the cable industry claims that there is little or no space for new channels on the existing television spectrum. The ostensible solution to that problem is digital video compression, or DVC, which promises to transform the TV landscape. That technology would allow the industry to transmit six or more digital channels in the same spectrum space now occupied by one analog channel. It would also make possible "pick and pay" services, freeing customers from package subscriptions imposed by the limitations of analog technology. Not coincidentally, that flexibility would increase the appeal of cable services at the very time that satellite TV services are trying to win subscribers.

But the introduction of DVC in Canada is far behind schedule because of technical complications. Three years ago, the CRTC projected that DVC would arrive by year 1995 and be widely used by 2000. But with digital cable being so undesirable, the cable industry now projects a September, 1999, launch, roughly coinciding with the start-up of the newly licensed specialty channels. And the new decoders will cost a lot more than the 1990 estimate of \$100—as much as \$750, which the cable industry says will translate into a monthly rental rate of about \$12 for the box alone. Rogers Ca-



Applicants vying for licenses to provide channels devoted to history, comedy, science fiction, animation, horror and other themes.



blestream Ltd., the country's largest cable distributor, now estimates that only about 30 per cent of subscribers will have digital decoders by the year 2000.

The prospect of digital technology leaves the CRTC with three options. One is to license as many as 30 channels for the digital spectrum, an approach favored by cable companies. "Everytime we license a channel, and digital is the only way to give it to them," says Bartlett-Guest and Boyd, a spokesman for the Canadian Cable Television Association. "Children's Television Network," says, "we'll never go digital if we don't have services to launch [Woon TV and partners]. Three with." A more conservative option is for the CRTC to license only proposals for commercial—perhaps five or six—channels, separating them into the regular violence-free services, leaving analog space. Alternatively, the commission could license



some channels for analog distribution, but candidates others for digital.

Some applicants—especially CHUM Ltd., which has a stake in time-iphonics—would welcome being licensed for digital in the hopes of long-term profits. But for others, a potential market penetration of 30 per cent after three years of operation is hardly appealing. "To launch a whole service just based on DVC would be very difficult," says Andrew Alexander, president of The Second City, which (along with Vancouver-based WIC Ltd. and co-founders Dave Thomas and Steve Smith) submitted one of the three applications for a comedy channel. "If they said to us 'DVC or nothing,' I think we'd have to take a serious look at the possibility of it."

Already, the applicants face an atmosphere of diminished expectations—thanks largely to the consumers' revolt that erupted after the last round of specialty channel approvals. Under a provision known as negative option lifting, seven specialty channels launched in January, 1995—The Discovery Channel, The Life Network, the New Country Network, Denz, Showcase, WTN and the French-language news network RDI—were bundled with cable stations, resulting in an average monthly fee increase of \$4 that was waived only if subscribers wrote or called to cancel. In the face of a public revolt, cable companies abandoned that billing strategy, leaving the new specialty channels—except WTN and RDI—to fend for themselves in a new optional cable tier. Those channels now reach only about 60 per cent of cable households in English-speaking Canada, compared with original projections of 80 per cent. And that's not all: ratings were down a 0.5-per-cent share of viewers for Discovery and Life to one per cent for Discovery—well below the 3.3-per-cent share enjoyed by YTV and A&E. "Negative optioning is a dead issue" is the current round of hearings, says CRTC director of broadcasting Peter Fleming. "Applicants have to be realistic—it's going to be a rougher world to go into."

In that rougher world, there is pressure on the CRTC to license more popular fare. In a recent study commissioned by the Canadian Cable Television Association suggested that subscribers would look favorably on four programming categories: history, comedy, children's shows and mystery. But of the 1,200 cable subscribers surveyed, 58 per cent said they already received enough channels, and another 28 per cent said there were too many stations. Which raises the question, do Canadians really want more TV? On the path to a 100-channel universe, it is a sobering thought.

JOE CHERBURY with PATRICIA CHANGLAN in Toronto

THE CONTENDERS

In brackets: major stakeholders in each application.

NEWS

N1 Headline News (CTV)
Southern Headline News (Southern)
News 24 (CHUM) Allied at the Toronto News TV (Cablevision) (WIC)
News TV (Edmonton) (WIC)
News TV (BC) (WIC)
Net Vancouver and the surrounding area
Le Canal Nouvelles
Radio-Montreal, a French service for Quebec

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMING

Children's Television Network (CTV), Kids TV choice, and digital is the only way to give it to them," says Bartlett-Guest and Boyd, a spokesman for the Canadian Cable Television Association. "Children's Television Network," says, "we'll never go digital if we don't have services to launch [Woon TV and partners]. Three with." A more conservative option is for the CRTC to license only proposals for commercial—perhaps five or six—channels, separating them into the regular violence-free services, leaving analog space. Alternatively, the commission could license

SPORTS

Sportspace Plus (Sportsplex)
National coverage
SportsSpecials PPV (CTV)
Papernews
TSN Plus (TelStar) and **S3**
Regional Sports Service (CTV)
Two proposals for programming by impact
The Horse Network (The Ontario Jockey Club and partners). Horse-racing news and off-track betting

BUSINESS

Money (CHUM)
Report on Business TV (The Globe and Mail). A spinoff based on the newspaper's financial section

ENTERTAINMENT

SPACE: The Imagination Station (CHUM) and **SFTV** (Allcorco). Two proposals for science fiction and fact.

Myriad Channel (Global)

Star Entertainment (CHUM). Mostly Canadian fare, from fiction to showbiz
All-Canedy Network (Saffar Street and CHUM)
Second City Comedy Channel (Second City TV and WIC)
Stand-up, sketch and sitcom laughs.

The Comedy Network (Baton)

Teletoon Family Channel
A bilingual animation service.
MachMusic (CHUM). Adult contemporary music add-on
Musique (CHUM and Radiomutual). A French counterpart to Much/MachMusic.

EDUCATION AND DOCUMENTARY

The History Channel (TelStar)
History and Entertainment (Network Alliance and CTV)
Canadian Learning Television (CHUM)
Computer Access (CHUM).

ETHNIC CONTENT

Oxygene TV (Peter Macdonald and partners). A Greek service for Ontario.
South Asian TV (South Asian Television Network)
International. Ontario only.

LIFESTYLE

Prime TV (CanWest Global). For the 50- and older set.
HOTV (Fur Channel)
Television. Homes and gardens.
Talk TV (Baton). Wall-to-wall talk shows.
Opportunity TV (WIC and Quality One Entertainment). In-home services.
Outdoor Life (Baton). Recreation and conservation news.
Le Canal Vie (Radiomutual). A national French-language health channel.
1986-Mag 24 Inc. (Montreal). A national French-language lifestyle channel.

Allan Fotheringham

The elevated state of the Fourth Estate

This is a turbulent age, as we know. There is nothing that shocks any more. You've heard the line about the fact CNN has found that Hitler is alive after all. He has been found in Argentina. That's the good news. The bad news is that he's going to be tried in Los Angeles.

So G.J. got off. Now Mrs. Jaudine has got off. Nothing can surprise us any more.

Perhaps. The news is now out, from Ekos Research Associates Inc., on the question posed to the public: "Please rate how much trust you have in each of the following occupational groups." The such groups are listed:

Not surprisingly, farmers are at the top, with a trust rating at 80 per cent. (This would not include, of course, British farmers who left their horses unmanageable things that turned them into cow nuts and cow doctors cannot rest, as could be expected. And down the list they go—federal civil servants at 61 per cent, bankers at 35 per cent.

The sleek then comes. "Journalists and reporters" check in at 38 per cent trustworthiness, far ahead of the 24 per cent given to lawyers. Not to mention the politicians who follow up the rear at 15, Idiots at 11, and car salesmen at seven.

The index of a true change in public thinking. (A "journalist," as any reporter will tell you, is a reporter who is out of work.) But the thought that those of us who are mere scribblers have at last risen above those who delude us in libel trials is an event that must be observed with some awe.

Those of us who are rarer types have always asserted that, in the public mind, we were regarded as lower than shambling miscreants. Let alone lions on wheels and lots. The fact—politicians never fib—we have risen above the lowest profession in return almost moves us to rush to the nearest pub for a dry little triple, which real journalists—as opposed to reporters—almost never do.

I always tell my lawyer friends (some of my best friends are lawyers) that last time I checked, there were more lawyers at jail than journalists. You could look it up, as *Crash* Strongly used to say. Look up Watergate. Practically all the shysters sent to jail were lawyers. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, Dean, the lot. Nixon the



lawyer escaped the slammer only by resigning, to be succeeded by Ford the lawyer.

Chosen the lawyer is escaping Watergate essentially because the American public is bored with the alleged scandal and can't understand it anyway while lawyer scoundrels and is going to survive a second term in the White House because the dumb Republicans are running lawyer Dale, who is old enough to be everybody's grandfather.

The pollster's view of the rating of scribblers in the great scheme of things must be viewed in perspective. In Britain, given the slandering tabs, reporters in dirty raincoats are regarded as those you would let in only in the servants' entrance—along with the butcher, the milkman and the pizza delivery boy.

In Washington "journalists" are regarded in the highest of rank. And Georgetown natives who cannot attend a Peter Jennings or a David Broderly in the pit at 5 p.m. will soon be struck off the social list.

One of the reasons why the Gobelins—Allen and Souza—during their Group Burns Unravel Allen act during their Washington stay were such a hit was because at every cocktail party at this embassy one could be assured of running into Joseph Alsop, Isaac Newberg, Elizabeth Drew, Meg Greenfield, Ar Buchwald and Katherine Graham, who is queen of all over. The Washington Post and Newsweek too.

As between these two jurisdictions as in all else, tells Canada. We are never so impressed as the Brits are at a vulgar in the Yanks. The state of this scribbler is at the same time.

We are not as depressed as the chap in London in a dirty margin who looks about Lady D's back alley in hopes of detecting what royalist rugby player is climbing out her window. Neither are we sought out for every White House dinner table beside the wife of the an

hansard from Spain whose cleavage would rival the Rockies. The Canada scribe, now manfully bearing the burden of his male brotherhood than the lawyer who may or may not be a lion shark, is perturbed at his low respectability. There he is, making up behind the bar in the trust ladder, not wanting to fall so far as to the rank of a politician, not really knowing what it's like to be invited into the living room. It's an awesome burden to bear. Not being a sweetly-handed son of the soil, as is a farmer, not being brainy, as is a doctor, not being criminals' friend, as is a let oral civil servant, the scribe is confused in his new respectability. The only solution is to take the scribble with grace. If there is one thing scribblers have in surplus, it is humility. Any poll that puts us above Sheila Copps, Lucien Bouchard and Jesse Helms we will accept with gratitude.

Now that we've risen above F. Lee Bailey and Johnnie Cochran we can rest in peace on our pillow skeletons. It's been a long run coming, but at last there is retribution, recognition that our names of obscurity and disgrace have been forgiven.

It has been a long time coming, but about time. There we are just below bankers and just above lawyers. A pox on both of them.

Reactive™ is a direct-action antihistamine. That's a fancy phrase allergy sufferers are going to be hearing a lot about in the future, but it's a feature available only with *Reactive* today. Here's how it works.

The ingredients in most antihistamines have to be metabolized or processed by your liver before they become active. Only in their active state can they relieve allergy symptoms. Since *Reactive* is already a metabolite, or already in the active state, it doesn't need to be processed. It goes right to work to block histamine. Enough biology, now it's time for current history.

Reactive is Canada's #1 prescribed



allergy remedy. Last year, it was made available without a prescription. Doctors have treated it since after two, patient after patient, for its efficacy, speed and consistency. It provides 24 hour relief of seasonal and year-round allergy symptoms. You know there only one well

tried, watery eyes, sneezing and runny nose. *Reactive* even relieves allergic skin reactions such as hives.

Better still, it does the job while letting you do yours. Objective tests prove that it has no documented effect on your cognitive and motor skills. If you have any questions at all, please call 1-800-250-8335.  This is just the start.

If you think *Reactive* is different, raise your hand.





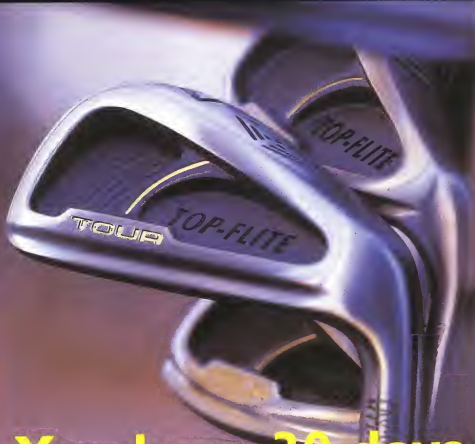
Payne Stewart



Lee Trevino



Craig Stadler



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